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Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO 44 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK

THE GLORIOUS PRODUCTION OF
PARIS BY NIGHT
"PARISIAN NIGHTS"

Five Reels of tense Drama, Latest Dancing and Paris Fashions.
A Picture that will make you forget your worries! Scenes of dancing and feting in
BEAUTIFUL COLOUR.
"PARISIAN NIGHTS"
Maddening raptures of French frivolities—Whirl of pleasure in world's Gayest City. SEE
CHESTER KINGSTON
THE RAGE OF PARIS IN HIS CHINESE NOVELTY.
The best Fireworks ever seen on the screen. In spite of this picture being a Super-Production there is
NO INCREASE IN PRICES
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

WEST-END TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

THE PRINCE OF LAUGHTER
MAX LINDER
Absolutely the last and the final Picture of this world-renowned Comedian
CIRCUSMANIA
6 reels of jaw-breaking laughter, hysterics-provoking fun.
This is the last opportunity to see Max Linder Comedy, as the comedian is now dead!
MAX LINDER IN CIRCUSMANIA
You will scream with roars of laughter at his antics, also a two-reel Comedy, "Why Change your Mrs.?"
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)
WEST-END CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

TO-DAY! During this current Week!! TO-NIGHT!!!

A Drama in 7 Reels produced abroad in the Cines Studio of Germany. Exclusive rights controlled by MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

"WHO'S WHO"!

Mosoul, who resembles very much to his brother the Maharajah of Arpur, so sometimes he is taken as his brother, Maharajah is betrothed to Miss Jane Lloyd and Mosoul is charged of stealing a necklace. By chance Mosoul arrives in the house of Lloyd, but the Maharajah is detained at the Police Station.

"WHO'S WHO"!!

Programme also includes:—Pathe's 2 Reels
Mack Sennett's most laughable Comedy
"SMILE PLEASE"
featuring:— HARRY LANGDON
and the 1924 BATHING GIRLS.

COMING NEXT WEEK!
PATHE'S 15 EPISODES SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"WHITE EAGLE"

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY—SAT. SUN. and BANK HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
PRICES:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 3 INCLUDING TAX.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
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INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
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J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,

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ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
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Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
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In all the principal towns throughout India.
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The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
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Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
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Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.,
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances rom Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year r for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened n favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. S. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
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Reserved Fund	83,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIU,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 961.

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NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923	— Rs.	59,04,000.
,, ,, 1924	— Rs.	62,93,500.
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LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
BONUS DOUBLED
INTERIM BONUS OF
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ON WITH PROFIT POLICIES
BECOMING CLAIMS IN 1926.
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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corner Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU MATRICULATED TYPIST well versed in English correspondence. Apply personally at to 6 p.m. AMERSEY KHIMJEE & CO., Varjivan Mansion, Princess Street.
A R2708

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for our Firm. Pay 50 to 300 per mensem. Ask for terms. KABLI MAL TILAK RAM, Bankers and General Order Suppliers, Ludhiana.
A R2731

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring following posts to consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi: Posts of Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Teachers, Doctors, Overseers and Engineers, etc., etc.
A R2702

WANTED.—A very competent DRAFTSMAN with at least three years' experience in an Architect's Office in Bombay, capable of preparing eighth scale and half-inch working drawings. Apply personally to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, Esqr., A.R.I.B.A. (Lon), Architect, 70, Apollo Street, Fort.
A R2733

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS, for our branches in U. P. Cash security from Rupees 2,000 to 5,000 essential without which no application will be considered. Apply immediately stating along with other particulars (a) cash security you can give (b) the minimum pay acceptable. SECRETARY, U.P. Circle, Hindustan National Bank, Ltd., ALLAHABAD.
A R2705

WANTED—A MATRICULATED CLERK on Rs. 40 p.m. Well acquainted with Municipal Works and Typing. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, experience, etc., before the end of February, 1926. S. M. HAGRE, President, City Municipality, Barsi. Municipal Office, Barsi, 13th February, 1926.
A R26070

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala. (Punjab.)
A R2504

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE on New Machines. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2717

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for Factory or Godown, big plot with sheds, Electric Power and light installation on Lamington Road. SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS, opposite Reay Road, Station.
C R2690

TO LET—ROOMS on 3rd Floor of Ghatkoparwalla's Chawl, at Cow Lane at Rs. 32. Apply BHAIYA on spot or Jamnadas Meghji, 52, Dady House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2683

SHOPS TO LET in new building, now being erected in Forbes Street. Small flats to suit tenants and offices will also be available on the upper floors with all modern conveniences. For further particulars apply E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD., Ballard Estate.
C 26105

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use, "Abba Building," Carnac Road. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R2600

TO LET—Airy and commodious FLAT of six rooms on third floor to vegetarians in Girgaum Back Road, Post Office Lane. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE, Chowk, M. J. Market, BOMBAY.
C R2651

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

THE BEGUM NURSERY.—Nurserymen and dealers in Plantes of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.
F

HOTELS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned from Hindu College students for joining Raichand Deepchand Boarding and Lodging. Fees, Books, etc., free. Students desirous of joining should apply with proper recommendation letters IN WRITING only. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND, Managing Trustee, Raichand Deepchand Boarding and Lodging, 63, Apollo Street, Bombay
H R2691

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH for a young healthy educated Muslim boy of a respectable family. Has a very decent income. The girl must be educated good looking and well versed in domestic affairs. Apply Box No. 1256, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2729

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—FOUR CERTIFICATES with Transfer Form for One Hundred Shares Nos. 56,670 to 56769 of the Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., favouring Vamanrao L. Jayakar have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within fifteen days from the date hereof to the Registered Office of the Company, otherwise a duplicate Certificate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.
PB R2731

PROFESSION.

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KRIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
P R2726

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for Leucoderma, Patches, Spots, Marks, etc., in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post, are requested to write. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2569A

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

SPECIFIC FOR PERPETUAL YOUTH. Gives life-long youth, health, vigour, energy, vitality, virility and rosy face. AVOIDS OLD AGE, looks younger. Price Rs. 7-8, month's use. Guaranteed under BANK CHEQUE, accompanied. Rs. 500 deposited. Price refunded, Cash cheque if not satisfied. BANK CHEQUE SYSTEM, Lahore, 25 years' standing "SPECIFIC FOR FEMALE'S DISEASES. Price Rs. 3. Certificate—Cured my wife's SIX YEARS' PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR menstrual complaints, Constipation, indigestion, paleness, headache, wind, palpitation, general debility and sterility, WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES HAD FAILED. (Ibrahim Beg Inspector, Pyagpur U.P.) (2) PLAGUE SPECIFICS, Price Rs. 4. (Preventive Re. 1 doz. Rs. 10. Curative Rs. 3, doz. Rs. 30). 25 years' standing. 1000S CERTIFICATES—250 patients cured, (Bisnathsing, Sultanpur) (2) HAS SAVED MANY LIVES, Kirparam Dist. Engineer, Pilibhit. (3) Sure Safeguard against this fatal disease, Raghunathprasad Reis, Najibabad U. P. (4) 50 PATIENTS CURED, Gurdyal Singh c/o Secretary U. P. Government, Lucknow. (5) Acts as a special curative, DR. RAMLAL, PLAGUE DUTY, Ferozepur Dist., Madangopal Company, Lahore.
P R2721

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Reje, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

ART as taught in Italian Academics, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurdwar. Attendance—any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees.
P R2466

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Join to-day. Moderate fees.
M R2712

LADIES speedily coached up in general Conversational English; and Matric Girls and Boys in Mathematics, Persian, English, etc., Terms moderate. Success guaranteed. Apply "GRADUATE" c/o "Bombay Chronicle".
M R2715

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE BOM. RENT ACTS with notes in English, Gujarati and Marathi by R. B. PAYMASTER. Price Re. 1/4, oppo. Goculdas Hospital.
L R2625

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—STONE POLISHING POWER MACHINE for Litho, Marble, Shahabadi, Flooring Tiles, etc., M. H. Dinshaw and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.
K R2716

FOR SALE—As new, never worked, electrically driven cask making plant by RANSOME & CO., England. Output 1,000 forty gallon casks per week of 60 hours. The machinery is also suitable for making hogsheads. Machines are independently driven by 110/115 volts direct current motors. For further particulars apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 26085

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 18" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—One VICTORIA with Horse in sound condition. Apply Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2710

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Write or call for Price List. Oliver No. 5, Rs. 80; 9, Rs. 125. Remingtons 10 and 11, Rs. 110 upwards. Also Corona 3, Latest Improved Model, and Corona 4 (Four Bank Keyboard). American Factory Rebuilt as New Remington Visible Typewriters at Second-hand Prices. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly-used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard ...	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.

Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 76, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21225.
N

PERSONAL.

11 O'CLOCK.—H. B.—My address is Mazharul Hasan, Aftab Manzil, Pipar (Jodhpur).
P R2688

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REQUIRED by Hamburg firm, INDIAN AGENCIES for General Import and Export. Only firms of first class standing need apply with full particulars to Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T26073

TEA TEA TEA—Fine Dust and Leaf Tea at As. 10/- and As. 6/- per lb respectively. Apply for samples THE CHEAP TEA TRADING CO., 52, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T R2727

USE only our Swadeshi fast coloured tussore, which stands hard Dhobi washing. SILK MART, Surat.
T R2555

DON'T FAIL to receive quotations from LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE K. N. SAILOR PRESS, 77-79, Chowpati Road, Bombay, 7 before placing your printing order with any other press. Call our REPRESENTATIVE for estimates or dial 4104I.
T R2713

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

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CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from LADY GRADUATES possessing the L. T. degree and a knowledge of Urdu for the post of Superintendent of Corporation Girls' Schools, Madras. Salary Rs. 80-5-100-10-150. Applicants should state their nationality and caste, date of birth, institutions where they were educated, the vernacular languages known to them and their previous services, if any, in the Educational Department. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1926.

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Commissioner,
Corporation of Madras.
26087

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced FOREMAN for Workshop, well acquainted with Loco. and Carriage Department work. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before the end of February, 1926.

V. K. RANA,
Supdt. G. W. Shop.
Morvi State.
25022

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

THE GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE—MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 7th, 8th and 9th July, 1926,

Applications must be received by the undersigned before May, 15th Syllabus and application forms may be obtained from:—

H. FOSTER KING, F.R.I.B.A., M.I. Struct. E.,
Chartered Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.
C25049

FOR SALE.

THE following Machinery, etc., is for sale by auction at the Government Military Dairy, Kirkee at 12 noon on the 7th March, 1926.

Dairy machinery, Refrigerating machinery (suitable for ice making and cold storage), pumps, Chaff Cutters, weighing machines, Threading Machines, Circular saw bench, mower, etc., etc.

On view at the Farm on and from 1st March, 1926.

List and conditions of sale on application to the MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee.
26103

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GINNING MACHINERY FOR SALE.

PLATT BROS. couble Roller gins, complete with all parts, now working. Price Rs. 450 each, F.O.R. Calcutta. Apply to:—

GANES NARAIN HERDUTRAI,
10B, Central Avenue (South) Calcutta.
2728

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Y. W. MANTRI & CO., beg to announce that their long experience enables them to act as Estate brokers to the great benefit of their clients. They maintain a register of properties for sale or mortgage. Those requiring either to purchase, or sell or mortgage properties, would do well to consult them. A representative will call upon their intending clients at their residence whenever required. All business communications will be treated as strictly confidential.

C/O MR. D. J. SAMSON, L.C.E.,
15, Ravelin Street,
(Next to Excelsior Theatre.)
Fort, Bombay.
R2730

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY, the GOVERNOR and LADY WILSON will drive IN STATE from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road leading to the Racing Stables will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic between 3.25 p.m. and 4 p.m.

This notice is issued under section 23(4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1926.
26101

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Dwarka Cement Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed expedient, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the Resolution following, that is to say:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Madhavji Damodher Thackersey, S. B. Billimoria and N. M. Raiji be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding up."

Dated this 15th day of February, 1926.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
C26097

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE.
(MOTOR VEHICLES) RULES, 1922.
No. 1228/M.V. of 1926.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, (VIII of 1914), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to amend the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922, published in Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 261, dated the 17th July, 1922, as subsequently amended, as follows, namely:—

(1) At the end of rule 3 of the said rules, the following words shall be added, namely:
"and must be capable of accommodating not less than 3 passengers."

(2) After rule 81 of the said rules the following heading and rule shall be added, namely:
"Special Rules for Motor Vehicles let for hire."

Conditions of letting on hire of motor vehicles not fitted with taxi meters.

81-A. Motor vehicles not fitted with taxi meters may be licensed to be let on hire on the following conditions:

(a) that not less than 6 cars belonging to any one firm shall be licensed.
(b) that garage accommodation shall be provided by the firm for such cars.
(c) that such cars and the persons licensed to drive them shall conform to the rules made under the Act except the rule with regard to the fitting of taxi meters, and
(d) that cars so licensed shall be let for hire only from garages and shall not ply for hire on public taxi stands or ranks or other public places."

The above draft of a Notification is published for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objection or suggestions with regard to the said draft which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police or the Secretary to Government in the Home Department, before the 18th April, 1926, will be duly considered.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 18/19th February, 1926.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of various qualities of COTTON WASTE. The tender forms, with terms and particulars can be had on application. Only the tenders received within the 5th March, 1926, will be considered."

V. EBRAHIM,
Manager,
The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd.
Indore.
26100

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

WASTE TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the ready stock of waste, lying at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly. Tender forms can be had from the Company's Office, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. All tenders must reach the Agents' Office by the 2nd of March, 1926, with a Cash deposit of Rs. 300.
26090

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from the Insurance Companies for insuring Municipal Buildings, which should reach the undersigned on or before 24th February, 1926. Those who desire to tender should have the properties thoroughly inspected by their Agents before tendering so that there may be no necessity for putting unnecessary warenties. Tenders should be according to present location, user and condition of the buildings, the statement of buildings can be had from the Store Keeper. The percentage discount should be clearly stated. No confidential preservation of such rates can be promised.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 17th February, 1926.
Store Office.
C26099

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the General Offices, Opposite Church-Gate Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1926, for the supply of 2,000 tons of the best Gujerat castor seed required for the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati. Delivery is to be given in small lots just as the Railway Company requires it.

Tenderers are required to lodge a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in cash or Government Paper, bearing not less than 5% per cent. interest, as earnest money with the Treasurer, Broad-gauge System, Church-Gate, Bombay, and enclose his receipt with the tender. Otherwise his tender will not be considered.

Forms of tender can be had from the LOCO. and CARR. SUPDT'S OFFICE at Lower Parel, Bombay, at Rs. 2. each. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 16th Feby., 1926.
C26078

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of metal and soft Murum for the roads in the Bombay Suburban District. The supply is to be made before the end of May 1926.

The details regarding the terms on which the supply is to be made can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Andheri during office hours. The Tender should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri and must reach him on or before 1st March, 1926. Earnest money at 5 per cent. of the estimated amount should accompany each Tender. If the Tender is accepted, the tenderer will have to deposit money as security at 10 per cent. The earnest money will be forfeited if after his Tender has been accepted, the tenderer shall refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenders will be opened before the Board's Meeting to be held on 5th March, 1926, and the tenderers may, if they wish, be present that day.

The figures of materials required are rough estimates but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the quantity in excess of the requirements of the Local Board.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.
Office of the District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Gazdar Hall,
Andheri, 17th February, 1926.
C26088

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TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of miscellaneous Stores, Paints, Lubricating Oils, Clothing, Small Stores and Tools, Metalware, Hard zinc and Tinwares and Electrical Materials during the year 1926-27 commencing from 1st April, 1926.

Tenders should be marked "Annual tender for Stores, etc.," and must be submitted to the STORES SUPERINTENDENT on or before 10th March, 1926.

Earnest money of Rs. 500 should be deposited with the Chief Auditor of this Railway and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

Tender form and Specification and condition of contract can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Goya Gate, on payment of Rs. 8 each tender copy on week days.

Standard samples can be seen in the Office of the Stores Superintendent between 2 to 4 p.m. on week days.

(Sd.) A. T. HOULDCROFT,
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief,
G. B. S. Railways.

Goya Gate (Baroda).
16th February, 1926. 26094

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stationery and Printing materials to this Railway for the year 1926-27, commencing from 1st April, 1926.

Tenders should be marked "Tenders for Stationery and printing materials" and must be submitted to the Stores Superintendent, on or before 10th March, 1926.

Tender form and specification can be available from the Stores Superintendent on payment of Rs. 2 each tender copy.

Earnest money of Rs. 250 should be deposited with the Chief Auditor and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

The Standard Samples can be seen in the Office of the Stores Superintendent at any time between 2 and 4 p.m. on week days.

(Sd.) A. T. HOULDCROFT,
Manager & Egineer-in-Chief,
G. B. S. Railways.

Goya Gate (Baroda).
16th February, 1926. 26093

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL KAYUM ESMAILJEE has agreed to sell to our clients the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned Messrs. Little & Co., at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 12th of February, 1926.

LITTLE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land partly of the quit and ground rent tenure and partly of the leasehold tenure, situate on the West side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, otherwise called Balloo Doctor Street or Doctor Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and nine square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts whereof 314 1/9 square yards or thereabouts are of quit and ground rent tenure and 18 square yards or thereabouts are of leasehold tenure and registered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 367, New No. 7638 and Old Survey No. 1352, New Survey No. 4666 of quit and ground rent tenure Collector's old No. 2563, New No. 17036, Old Survey No. 2785 and New Survey No. 2/4666 of leasehold tenure, bearing the Cadastral No. 3575 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses and all buildings erected and now standing on the said two pieces of land which buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 7053, Old Street Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, New Street Nos. 192, 194, 196, 198, Doctor Street and C Ward No. 7106, Old Street Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33, New Street Nos. 189, 191, 193, 195, 197 and 199 Mutton Street and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Moolla Shumsuddin Abdul Hakim, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. D. D. Baris, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Doctor Street and on or towards the West by the said Mutton Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the Tenants of the Vendor.

25057

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3536 of 1924.

RANCHHODLAL GIRDHARLAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHHODDAS LAKHMIDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 3rd day of August, 1925, and Judge's Order dated 28th January, 1926, made herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on SUNDAY, the 21st day of March, 1926, at the hour of 9-30 o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages buildings chawls and structures standing or hereafter to be erected thereon situate at Kirol near Ghatkoper in the registration district of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1514 (one thousand five hundred and fourteen) square yards or thereabouts bearing entry No. 1038 Survey No. 36 Pot No. 1 and entry No. 1038 Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1 and Ghatkoper Municipal No. 36 and bounded, on the East by the property belonging to Thaker Damji Velji, on the West by the property of Lakhmidas Mulji, on the North by a private passage and on the South by the property of Parmanand Purshotam together with the piece of land admeasuring about 201 two hundred and one square yards covered by the said private passage and also together with the right of using the said private passage leading to the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MANCHERSHAH AND NARMADASHANKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 27, 29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C25060

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our clients' firm of Messrs. Bachoobhai Tribhowandas at Mulji Jetha Market has been CLOSED as from the 1st day of Fagan Sud S. Y. 1982 and that the partnership with Mr. Chhaganlal Mavji has been DISSOLVED. Any one dealing with the said Chhaganlal Mavji or any other person or persons on behalf of the said firm will do so at his risk.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1926.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Bachoobhai Tribhowandas.
C26104

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 2328 OF 1925.

R. K. MOTISHAW & CO., Share and Stock Brokers, Hammam Street, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HUSSEINBHOY MAHOMEDALLY and YAYABHAI MAHOMEDALLY, trading in the name of Husseinbhoy Mahomedalli at Surat and Yaya Brothers at Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted the above suit against you, the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 2,900-12-0 and interest and costs, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date hereof, for leave to appear and defend the suit and in default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to a Decree for Rs. 2,900-12-0 and interest and costs.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of August, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

The 14th day of August, 1925.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26106

THE KING OF ALL TONICS.
ANANGA PROBHA
Yakuti is par excellence, a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. It is prepared from Gold, Makaradwajras and other richest and indigerous ingredients. Price Rs 10 for 1 Phial of 30 Pills.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
12½, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Liladhar Hariram, Madhavji Hariram and Nanji Hariram carrying on business jointly in the name and Style of Messrs. Hariram Bhimji Sons and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bomanji Rustomji Contractor Rattanji Rustumji Contractor and Aimai Bomanji Contractor in the Pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th March, 1922 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Chowpatty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road within city and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1442 square yards or thereabouts and is known as Plot No. 6 of the Daddy Sett Charity Estate at Chowpatty together with all buildings and structures thereon which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others; New No. 2121 and other Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 7257, and Cadastral Survey No. 300 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2477 (4) and 2477 (4a) and Street No. 395 and 395A and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 7 of the Daddy Sett Chowpatty Estate demised to Bai Khatizabai wife of Haji Mahomed Madni, on or towards the West by the plot No. 5 of the said Estate agreed to be demised to Kaikhusru Rustumji Sethna, on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees and on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road and are now occupied by the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office 14K, Hummam Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT DOCTOR STREET AND MUTTON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdulally Jiwaji Patni and Adamally Abdulally and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of January 1924 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, 1926, at the time hereinafter mentioned on the respective premises, the properties described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET. SALE AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate and lying and being in Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 249 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard of thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2870, 2871, 2879, New Nos. 9847 and 9848, Old Survey No. 2796, 1—2/2797, New Survey Nos. 4397 and Cadestral Survey No. 4244 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7029 (2), 7030, Street Nos 177-179 (1) and bounded as follows.—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the North by a property belonging to the said premises and beyond that by the property of Abdul Husein Moosaji and on or towards the South by a Gully belonging to the said premises and beyond that by the property of Abdulally Dossaji.

PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET. SALE AT 5-30 P. M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying and being at Mutton Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 56 square yards but stated in previous documents to be 133 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2826, 1583, 2868, 4888, 2099, 3101, New Nos. 9813 and 8696, Old Survey Nos. 1091-2791, 2792, 4592, 4431 and New Survey No. 4381 and Cadestral Survey No. 3673 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7062, Street Nos 94, 98, 59-61, Mutton Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the Musjid, the property of the said Hakimji Adamji and on or towards the South by a Gully belonging to the premises and beyond that by the property of Dawoodbhoy Sulemanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Marcantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 73, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST FEBRUARY, 1926, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) AT AHATAU BHUVAN, WOOD HOUSE ROAD, NEAR COLABA STATION.

Auction Sale of specially made to order by well-known manufacturers solid teak and Black Wood latest type household highly polished Drawing, Dining and Bed Room complete Furniture, Phonograph, Old Chinaware, Rich Glass, Silver and platedware etc.

On SUNDAY, the 21st February, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order by well known makers solid teak and black wood richly carved highly polished drawing dining and bed room furniture, including Dining Table, Dining Arm chairs, Meat safe, Dumbwaiters, Drawing room rich velvet and Tapestry lined complete suite of sofas and chairs, Leather Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble top table, centre table, Flower vases mirror back full-size sideboard Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, Jardneer stand, Ward robes, dressing and washing tables, Book stand, chees and plain Teapoys, Umbrella stands, Arm and armless chairs, wall brackets, wall clocks, a fine collection of rarely available Old Chinaware, Rich glass plated and Chinaware, etc.

Property of Mrs. E. Okeef and others.

Catalogues are published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
30 pairs White Bed Sheets and one Feather Pillow.

On account and risk of defaulting purchaser, Mr. C. T. J. Moin:—
1 case Needles.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case Cylinder Hydrogen.
1 case Apparatus.

By order of Messrs. Bhimajee Virchund and Coy., and on account and risk of Hurkisondas Shivjee:—
Gold ornaments such as necklaces, bangles, arm bangles, kundoro, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos Esquire:—
Receiver in Suit No. 3385 of 1925 (Billimoria vs. Shaikh Ahmed):—
1 Lamp.

By order of the office concerned:—
2 pieces Blue and Chocolate Jeans Prints (50—51 yards).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned.—
1 "Ford" Motor-Car five-seater in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the plaintiff Bai Shirinbai, widow and executrix of Nusserwanji Bomanji Vimadalal and on account and risk of the defendant Harilal Vijbhukandas, in pursuance of the consent decree made in Suit No. 625 of 1925 (Shirinbai vs. Harilal Vijbhukandas), on the 24th day of March, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:—

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, admeasuring about 1,811 square yards, together with the sheds and other structures standing thereon, together also with the cocoanut plantation, situate at Mahim and fronting on the east side of the Public Road called Cadell Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 244, New No. 3919, Old Survey No. 2/1218 and New Survey No. 2/1508, Cadastral Survey No. 2/508, Mahim Division, and Municipal Ward No. G No. 3833 (2) and 4838, Street Nos. 1624a and 163, and bounded on the West by a footpath and beyond that by Cadell Road, on the North by a public passage, on the East by the land of Mohandas Karsondas and on the South by the property of Messrs. Harjiwandas Jamnadas Ramji and Purshotamdas Jamnadas Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE and LAMBERT, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £58.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £55,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
21st Feb.	JAYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
24th ,,	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th ,,	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
7th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
20th Feb.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
24th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
26th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd Mar.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	.....	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

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Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
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Cawnpore	Karachi	Ratiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang	Sialkot City.
Ferozepere	(Maghiana).	Simla
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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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Sassoon House,
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	.....	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AND REDUCED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,78,888
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,
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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

THE ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

IN

MATINEE AT 5-30 P. M;

'BARBIERE DE SEVILLE'

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

"CARMEN"

Booking at Messrs S. Rose & Co. Ltd, Up to 1 p. m. From 3-30 p. m. at Theatre Sunday Booking at Theatre from 10-30 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

3-30, 6-15 & 9-45 p. m.

QUO VADIS

The Immortal Story of

THE DAWN OF CHRISTIANITY

featuring

LILIAN DAVIS HALL

and

EMIL JANNINGS

In the History of Screen Craft

There has never been a picture like this.

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TO-DAY 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

THE CROWNED KING OF COMEDIANS IN A CINEMATIC DELIRIUM WITH A MILLION LAUGHS!

BUSTER KEATON

In his latest and greatest feature Comedy

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Metro-comedy de luxe in 5 parts

NEWS GAGS AND NEW STUNTS ALL THE WAY THROUGH!

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Owing to the enormous cost of this Harold Lloyd picture, the Prices are as follows:—

Gallery 6 Ans., Balcony 12 Ans. Orchestra Stalls Re 1-8, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4, Stalls Rs. 3,

Including Tax.

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HAL ROACH PRESENTS

Harold Lloyd in "Why Worry?"

His Latest Six Reel

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Smiles, Giggles, Shakes and Roars assured until You Hit The Heights of Hilarity, Then—

Uncontrolled Laughter, Followed By Thrills, Thick and Fast as Harold opens Fire with His 18 Pounder.

You will Explode with Laughter! Laugh and Let Laugh!

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FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED THIS WEEK.

Grand Opportunity to the Lovers of Indian Music.

GRAND CONCERT

BY

Prof. BALKRISNABUVA KAPLESHVARI AND HIS PARTY

AT

MARVARI VIDYALAYA

SANDHURST ROAD

On Saturday, 20th February 1926 9-30 p.m.

NOTE.—In this Concert Prof. SHANKAR RAVE will play on different sorts of Instruments. Besides that an Indian Orchestra is inserted in the Programme.

Tickets can be had at the undermentioned Place:

MANAGER,

SHRI SARASVATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA,

No. 2, Thakurdwar.

Second Week--At the citizen's Request.

TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK

Panna Ratna OR THE Jewel of Mewar

Bright and Beautiful Historical Masterpiece full of stunts and fighting Extraordinary Tiger-stunt and Battles Scene of Ancient time.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Because It is—KRISHNA MASTERPIECE

Production with Well-known Stars

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

Please Note—COMING Next SATURDAY:— **VASANT BALA**

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

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FILM FULL OF MYSTERY & THRILLS

THE WANDERING PHANTOM.

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

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BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY

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BANK OF INDIA LTD.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay on Thursday, at 3 p.m. Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1925 stated:

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1925. The Auditors' Certificate is also annexed.

The transactions of the past year including the balance brought forward from the previous year—Rs. 1,27,637-14-1 have resulted in a profit of	Rs. 16,69,181-13-1
An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1925 at the rate of 10 per cent., per annum, which absorbed	Rs. 5,00,000-0-0
Placed to reserve for Contingencies	Rs. 1,00,000-0-0
Provision made for Income Tax and Super-Tax for the year	Rs. 1,59,000-0-0
Bonus to Staff and Contribution to Provident Fund	Rs. 30,205-3-0
The Directors now propose:—	
To pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1925 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the Paid-up Capital of 100 lacs, free of Income-Tax which will absorb	Rs. 5,00,000-0-0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,00,000-0-0
To carry forward to the next account	Rs. 1,88,976-10-1
Total	Rs. 16,69,181-13-1

The working of the Bank continues satisfactory, although existing conditions including the low average Bank Rate 5.64 per cent. for the year 1925 as compared with 6.68 per cent. for the year 1924, have caused reduction in the Bank's earnings.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report in the course of his speech said.—

A comparison of the Balance Sheet with that of the previous year shows a small but satisfactory increase of some 70 lacs in our current account deposits, an increase of 4 lacs in the advances we have made, an increase of 52 lacs in our holding of Government Securities, and an increase of 12 lacs in the Cash Balance.

The expenses are also slightly in excess of the figures of last year, owing to the establishment of our Branch at Calcutta. The net result is a profit for the year of As. 13,41,543/15/0; from which we have decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, to place Rs. 2,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, thereby increasing that Fund to Rs. 78 lacs, and to carry forward Rs. 1,88,976-10-1.

With our combined Cash and Investments aggregating 490 lacs on the 31st December 1925, as against our current deposits 497 lacs, there can be no doubt as to the extremely strong financial position of the Bank but here again I am sorry to have to admit that this very strength means that our profit earning capacity has been considerably curtailed.

Our Branch at Ahmedabad continues to work satisfactorily and profitably, and in that City, we have the assistance of a Local Committee presided over by my colleague, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai.

The Branch at Calcutta, opened some 6 months ago though not yet a source of profit, is progressing favourably, and you will, I feel sure, be glad to know that at Calcutta, we have been fortunate in securing the good offices of a small Local Committee, consisting of Mr. David Ezra, the Sheriff of the City, and Mr. Badridas Goenka."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir seconded the proposition.

BANK MANAGEMENT CONGRATULATED.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani in supporting it urged the directors to either reduce the expenses or increase the business, as he said the cost of maintaining the Bank came almost to 85 per cent. which he considered an abnormally high figure. He regretted that the Bank had not trained a single Indian to take the place of the Manager, Accountant or even the Assistant Accountant. When the Government of India were going to train Indians for the Indian Navy he was surprised that no steps were taken by the Directors to train Indians to take up high positions in the Bank. He, however, complimented the management for its efficient administration and said the position of the Bank was the soundest and stringest in Bombay.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The retiring Directors were then re-elected and same auditors as last year were appointed for the ensuing year.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb, 19.

Jute:—Albion 420, Alliance 463, Anglo-India 395; Auckland 203; Barnagore 140; Bally 150, Birla 7, Belvedere 410, Budge-Budge 372, Caledonian 486, Chapdani 150, Clive 32/10, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 212, Dalhousie 328, Delta 422, Empire 48/8, Fort Gloster 720, Fort William 292, Gondalpara 810, Gourepore 630, Hukumchand 9/12, Hooghly 64/8, Howrah 36/4, Kamarhatty 490-503; Kankannarah 404, Lawrence 565, Lothian 335, Naihati 397, National 24/4, New Central 488, Northbrook 47, Nudea 43, Orient 163, Presidency 6/12, Reliance 54/8, Soorah 23, Standard 356, Union 500, Waverly 6/12, Hessian 18/3, Jute 112/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/12, Madon Tocatres 3/4, Imperial Bank 1485, Imperial Couty 380.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 19.

A further rise of 7 to 4 points in old crop and a drop of 4 to 5 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 7 points up in old crop and 1 to 2 points up in new crop. The market advanced on some buying in near positions.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 17th instant as under:—"Much strength will probably be continued."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report.—

Reports were current of an attempt being engineered to squeeze the Broach contract and as arrivals are being rapidly taken up by exporters, such a task should be an easy matter, but whilst we personally attach little importance to this report, there can be no denying the fact that the position of the contract is very strong and that even without manipulation, present prices are fully quoted.
sent prices are fully justified.

Owing to a further small advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened about a rupee higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 363 1/4. At the opening, one Japanese firm was a large buyer and values improved to Rs. 364. Around this level Commission Houses and Shroffs sold causing the rate to drop to Rs. 361, the market closing at the same rate. At Cotton Creen the market opened at Rs. 361 1/4 and going up to Rs. 361 1/2 declined to Rs. 360 on selling by Marwari shroffs and closed steady at Rs. 360 3/4. Japanese Houses were moderate buyers.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 366½ and declined to Rs. 363 1/2 on Japanese Houses selling and closed at the same rate. Oomra March opened at Rs. 336 1/2 and eased to Rs. 335 on shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 335 1/2. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 337 and declined to Rs. 335 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 335 1/2. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 281 and Rs. 284 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May	360 3/4
Fully Good Broach July/August	362 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	280
Fully Good Bengal May	283
Fine Oomra March	335
Fine Oomra May	334 3/4

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

M G Bengal—Superfine 310, Fine 300, F Good 288, Good 278.

M G S. Punjab—Superfine 306, Fine 296, F Good 284, Good 274.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 359, Fine 349, F Good 335.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 384, Fine 374, F Good 360.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 374, Fine 364, F Good 350.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 385, Fine 380, F Good 371.

M G Khandesh—Superfine 334, Fine 324, F Good 312.

M G Muthia—Fine 292, F Good 282, Good 272.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Fully Good Broach April-May 361.
Fully Good Broach July/August 363.
Fully Good Bengal March 280.
Fully Good Bengal May 283.
Fine Oomra March 335.
Fine Oomra May 335.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

	Ready	New March
Bengal Superfine M G	305/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	295	295
Bengal F G M G	285	284
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	290	290
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	280	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390/400	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	350/75	370
Nagpur Fine M G	350/75	370
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/60	355
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/65	355
Arvi Fine M G	335/65	355
Amraoti Fine M G	315/55	343
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/45	340
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/25	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	375/82	380
Broach Fully Good M G	372	.....
Muthia Fine M G	285/90	.....
Muthia F G M G	275	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	340/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400/10	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,283	2,46,644	1,68,704
Central India ..	3,400	2,67,124	1,54,030
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,045	1,45 226	1,25,274
Hyderabad-Gaorani	639	53,216	64,941
Berar	1,750	3,26,248	3,59 195
Central Provinces ..	2,155	1,69,941	1,84,005
Total Oomras ..	10,272	12,08,399	10,56,149
Dholera	1,156	1,32,187	73,400
N.W. Provinces ..	17	1,22,807	1.16,619
Rajputana	489	65,963	32,146
Sind-Punjab ..	2,053	1.68,790	2,60.059
Broach	5,319	1.23.167	8,183
Coompta & Dharwar	183	14,871	14,503
Westerns-Northerns	10	9,203	15,154
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,513	8,188
Persian		2,167	1.130
American	57	200	9,048
Egyptian and African		31,909	23,973
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		439	3,485
Total ..	19,499	18,88,156	16,22,955

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 4th Feb. This year	Last year
Europe	1,477	2,66,258	2,18,005
Japan & China ..	12,800	7,94,708	7,28,109
Coast Ports		13,308	8,402
Up country by Rail. ..		44,700	7,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		54,691	1,24 357
Total	14,277	11,73,665	10,86,839

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th February, 1926:—

Cotton	19499 bales.
Wheat	6728 cwts
Linseed	2477 cwt.
Rape, etc.	442 cwts.
Gingellyseed	240 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	8601 cwts.
Castorseed	30'25 cwts.
Rice	2441 cwts.
Myrabollams	698 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,888 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	563 cwts.
Juwar	1261 cwts.
Masur	18 cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	503 cwts.
Coal	757 tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ...	200

Mid. Americans Spot 10.46 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.10

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	20.11
May	19.55
July	18.90

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	20.17
May	19.61
July	18.93

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	19.53
October	17.58

New York, Feb. 18.

Receipts	24,000
Exports G.B.	1,000
Exports Continent	6,000

		Previous
March	20.15	20.08
May	19.58	19.52
July	18.92	18.88
October	18.16	18.20
Spot	20.65	20.60
New Orleans Spot	19.86	19.86
March	19.52	19.51
October	17.55	17.60

Rio Coffee 19 3/16, Demand Bills 4.86.00. Silver 66 1/2.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Future Deliver Prices:—

March	9.97	+.03
May	9.93	+.04
July	9.85	+.02
October	9.57	+.02
January	9.50	+.03
EGYPTIANS:—		
March	17.20	+.10
May	16.80	+.05
November	16.65	+.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool:—

February	10.07	+.15
March	10.08	+.14
April	10.00	+.14
May	10.01	+.12
June	9.94	+.09
July	9.90	+.07
August	9.80	+.05
September	9.65	+.03
October	9.57	+.02
November	9.48	+.01
December	9.48	+.01
January	9.48	+.01
February	9.46	+.01

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

February	17.33	+.13
March	17.08	—.02
April	16.93	—.02
May	16.73	—.02
June	16.65	unchgd.
July	16.55	unchgd.
August	16.55	unchgd.
September	16.55	unchgd.
October	16.55	unchgd.
November	16.55	unchgd.
December	16.55	unchgd.
January	16.50	unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Scinde Good	6.95
Scinde Fully Good	7.35
Scinde Fine	7.75
Bengal Good	7.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.45
Bengal Fine	7.85
Oomra Good	7.75
Oomra Fully Good	8.15
Oomra Fine	8.55
Broach Good	8.25
Broach Fully Good	8.65
Broach Fine	9.05

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 18.

Futures at New York:—

March	20.15	+.07
May	19.58	+.06
July	18.92	+.04
October	18.16	—.04

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool:—

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

March	10.08	+.14
May	10.01	+.12
July	9.90	+.07
October	9.57	+.02

(Continued from column 4)

Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	75
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	71 4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	100
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	912 8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4975
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	30
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	116 4
Madras United ..	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050
Mathradas	100	..	115
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	92 8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200
New City of Bombay.	100	10	205
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	347 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	522 8
Pheenix	100	15	470
Planet	100	..	7
Premier	100	..	47 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7200
Simplex	250	..	151 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	502 8
Swan	100	8	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1920
Vishnu P.	500	35	535
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	600

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing			916-4, 923-12, 916-4,	920
Century ..	433-12,	437-8.	433-12	433-12
Central India ..			500, 502-8, 4978	497-8
Colaba Land				126-4
Crescent				207-8
Edward Sassoon				147-8
Fazulbhoy ..			876-4 885 876-4	880
Finaly				128-12
Globe				27-8
Gokak				112-2
Indian Bleaching				188-18
Indore Malwa				392-2
Kohinoor				912-8
Madhowjee				1164
Mathuradas				115
Meyer Sassoon				92-8
Mysore				112-8
New Great ..			347-8 352-7 345	347-8
Pearl			521-4, 528-12, 520	522-8
Pabany				287-8
Pehoenix				470
Simplex				151-4
Swadeshi ..			505 510 503-12	502-8
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				107-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				173-12
Bombay Steam				157-8
Tram Co., Ord.				111-14
Bundi Cement				11
Central India Mining				31-4
Indian Cement				47-12
Katni Cement Ord.				57-8
Shivarajpur				43-12
Tata Hydro ..			911-4. 917-8. 911-4	915
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.				45
Tata Iron & Steel Def.				16

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 19.

Mill shares opened firm but remained easier at the close. There was narrow fluctuation in Fazul, Dyeing and Pearl other shares were generally unchanged. Some bull operators unloaded their holdings in New Great, Dyeing, Pearl and Fazul. Market may have a re-action at present. Tata Hydro, Tata Steel and Trams Ordy. closed easy.

In Cash shares Imperial Bank declined to 1480 and partly paid to 385. Burmah Trading remained firm at 455 partly 132/8 prem. Scindia Steam eased off at 9/3.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Divid.	Last Quotations Rs.	
Bank of India	50	3	72-8	
Baroda ..	50	4	72	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	53	
Central	25	1½	23	14
Eastern	£ 5	9p.o.	80	1
Imperial	500	40	1480	
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	387 8	x D
Union	7½	..	3	7

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	11	
Central India Mining.	10	4-88	31	4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	43	12
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	58	12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	870	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	143	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.o.	111	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	87	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	81	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	71	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	72	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	73	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	81	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	91	
Sind Light	100	5 p.o.	152-8	x
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	650	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	157	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	9	3

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	7	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	555	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	850	x D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	111	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	61	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	60	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	915	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	837	8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	425	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	615	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	400	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	x D
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India ..	1,000	..	1250	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	552	8
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	725	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	173	12
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	445	XD
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	132-8	XD
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	12	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	..	5 6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	165	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	300	x D
New Union Ficor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	627	8
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.o.y	105	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	30	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	45	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	1	22	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	12
New India	25	1-0	15	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850	
Vulcan	10	..	2	12

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	410	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	920	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fince Counts ..	250	..	32	
Century	100	20y	433	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	497	8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	400	
Ceylon	100	..	47	8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	127	8
Coorla	100	7y	150	
Crescent	100	6	207	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	370	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	675	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	287	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	28	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	290	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	880	
Finlay	100	4	128	12
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575	
Globe	100	..	27	8
Gokak	100	7	112	8
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1250	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	912	8
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	392-8	XD

(Continued in Column 3.)

BEAN 1926 MODELS

AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

12 H. P. 4-5 SEATER, WITH 4 DOORS

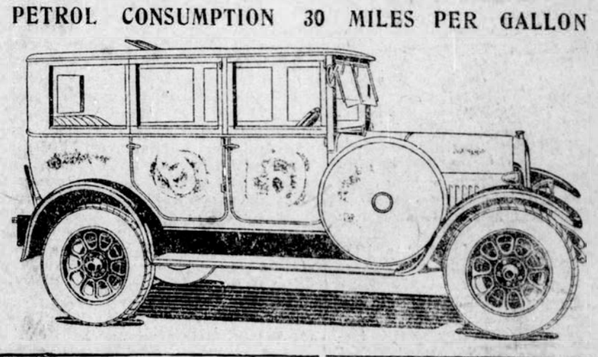
Rs. 5,000.

14 H. P. 5 SEATER IN CURLED ALUMINIUM FINISH

Rs. 6,500.

ALL CARS FITTED WITH TROPICAL RADIATORS (NO OVERHEATING). TROPICAL BATTERIES, AND SPECIALLY STRENGTHENED SPRINGS.

PETROL CONSUMPTION 30 MILES PER GALLON



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Telegrams: "CAPISTRAS" Telephone: 21560.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 19.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 995.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1050.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1035.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86-7/16
London—Paris Frcs. 134.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Feb. 18.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 5/8 quietly steady.

London, Feb. 18.

Rentes 3 per cent 49.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 5/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. Closed quiet but steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.
Bars sold £15,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/8
Bank Demand	1/6 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 13/32
Fcs. Demand	990
American Dollars	272
Hongkong Dollars	159
Shanghai	201¼
Japan	127½
Singapore	153¾

Market steady.

London, Feb. 18.

Paris Exchange	135.00
Germany Exchange	20.43
Italy Exchange	120.46
Stockholm	18.18
Oslo	23.23
Amsterdam	12.14
Switzerland	25.26
Athens 17th	33.950

New York, Feb. 18.

Demand Bills 4.86.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Febry. 19.

3 Months 4½ per cent.
6 Months 4 5/32.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 18.

Bank Bills 3 mo. 4 1/4.
Indian Bills 6 mo. 4 3/16.
Fine Trade 3 mo. 5 1/4.
Fine Trade 6 mo. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 12 3/8.
Calcutta Linseed: Dull in favour of buyers.
F/M sellers 17 1/4.
Linseed Oil March/April value 30/.
Linseed Oil May/Aug. paid 30.

BULLION

Bombay, Febry. 19.

Sovereigns Ready 13.6-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/9/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs 21-6-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-6-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21.5-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 69-6-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 69.5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 69

London, Febry. 18.

Bar gold ready, s 84-11 1/4.
Silver ready, d. 30-10.
Silver forward d. 30-10.

TONE OF SILVER.—

Steady. India and China bought India and China sold. Very large business has been done. Do not expect much further decline for the present.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 18.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 1/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94 plus 1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 7/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 5/16 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p. c. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 3/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 55 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 3/8 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/8 plus 1/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Ready:—21.6.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21-6, at 6 p.m. 21-6.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21-3, at 6 p.m. 21-5-3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0-0-0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0-2-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Ready:—69.8.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69.2, Highest 69.6, at 6 p.m. 69-5.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 68-13, Highest 69-1, at 6 p.m. 69.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0-7-0.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During tne week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market advanced on some short covering. In the middle of the week the prices eased on less spot demand and Wall St. selling. At the close the market was steady.

We have once again witnessed a very quiet session in the American market and business put through has been on a normal scale. Little change has taken place in the differences between the various months and near positions show a gradual weakening.

Exports to the Continent have fallen off and American mills have secured a fairly good quantity of high grade cotton to fulfil their wants for several weeks ahead. Spinners are not making fresh purchases in any quantity at the moment, as they are passing through difficulty in making any progress with the sales of yarn. C. I. F business is reported to have been done on a moderate scale.

Manchester reports read better, and the general enquiry shows a slight improvement over that reported last week. There is increased enquiry from other markets, but very little seems to develop into real business. There is still a feeling that better grade cotton is being kept back for higher prices.

It is too early too attach any importance about next season's crop but already there are rumours of abundant infestation of boll-weevils this year, and should this later on prove to be really the case, it will have a detrimental egect on the crop prospects and a dangerous situation would rise.

On the whole, we do not anticipate any radical change in the level of prices in the immediate future, and we stick to our views that new crop positions should be held and purchases made on any temporary set-backs.

Our local market keeps remarkably steady and with Broach cotton being rapidly absorbed by Exporters we expect that tenderable cotton against this contract will just be as scarce in April/May as is cotton against the Oomra Contracts now. In the circumstances we do not look for any marked weakness unless. American markets spring a surprise.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	Last week.	This week.
New York March	20.29	20.15—14
New York May	19.76	19.58—18
New York July	19.07	18.92—15
New York October	18.30	18.16—14
New York December	17.95	17.80—15
Liverpool March	10.11	10.03—3
Liverpool May	10.05	10.01—4
Liverpool July	9.97	9.90—7
Liverpool October	9.65	9.57—8
Liverpool January	9.54	9.48—6

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 12th inst. at Rs. 359 and gradually eased to Rs. 355 on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses. From this level the market advanced to Rs. 358 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying, but again eased to Rs. 354 on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses. At about this level several Commission houses and Japan Exporters were buyer which lifted the values to Rs. 363½ and the market closed on the 18th instant at Rs. 362. Broach August opened on the 17th instant a Rs. 357 and closed on the 18th instant at Rs. 365 on general buying.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 339 on the 12th inst. and gradually declined to Rs. 333½ on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses and Shroffs. From this level the market improved to Rs. 337 on Shroffs buying and closed on the 18th instant at Rs. 336 1/2. Whilst Oomra May opened on the 12th inst. at Rs. 339 1/2 and gave way to Rs. 335 on prominent Shroffs selling going up to Rs. 337 the market further eased to Rs. 333 1/2 on one Japanese firm and general selling and closed at Rs. 337 on the 18th instant. F. G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 284½ and closed at Rs. 282 the highest being Rs. 284 1/2 and the lowest Rs. 279. While May opened at Rs. 287 and closed at Rs. 285 the highest being Rs. 287 and the lowest Rs. 281.

PIECE-GOODS.

The better feeling in the Cloth market has continued during the week. Retail demand has been satisfactory and has helped the sellers to some extent in the absence of wholesale inquiry. A better offtake is expected within a fortnight. After the "Holi" holidays are over, usually a better demand is experienced, and as the up-country consuming districts are light of stocks, fresh purchase will have to be made shortly.

Prints and fancies are the styles which are chiefly in demand. Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been in very poor demand in spite of the lower basis of values. Grey Drills have been steady, Grey Jaconets have been easier and the keen competition amongst the merchants still continues. White Shirtings have attracted some attention of buyers. White Mulls, have been firm and steady. A slightly improved tone has been noticeable in White Nainsooks. White Jaconets have been selling in small lots. Japanese cloths have remained steady

The Manchester Market has hardly shown any change, Quotations have vadied in accordance with the needs of manufacturers. Here and there some small lots have been booked for forward deliveries. Some offers have been made for Dhooties for deliveries extending upto the end of the year.

The local cloth market has remained steady. Some retail and wholesale demand has been visible. There has hardly been any change in prices. Further sales by the Mills have not been heard of.

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association have issued a statement in which they point out that the hours of Japanese millhands are the same as those of Indians, namely 10, but the Japanese mills pay 30 per cent. higher wages. The accuracy of this statement has been challenged by a prominent millowner of Bombay. The official statement issued by the Japanese Cotton Millowneds' Association states that nearly half the mills in Japan worked 22 hours a day in double shifts. Besides this, many women and children are worked at night, contrary to the terms of the Washington Convention. Thus the general overhead charges are spread over double production. Instead of giving a relevant reply to these questions, a veiled threat of reprisal has been made, that in the event of India taking action regarding cotton textiles, Japanese Spinners are considering a private tariff on Indian raw cotton. They propose using every commercial means to depress the prices of Indian raw cotton, and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce has despatched warning telegrams to India urging the millowners not to precipitate a cotton war. If Japan were to put her threats into action, she would do herself harm, as she only bought raw products and not finished articles.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—			
Ralli's Fari No 2000+39+37½/38	10	4	0
„ 100,000 ..45× „ ..	12	4	0
„ No. 33,000 ..45× „ ..	10	0	0
„ No. 2800 ..37× „ ..	8	8	0
„ No. 4545 ..38×38 ..	10	8	0
„ No. 15000 ..44×38 ..	10	8	0
„ No. 16000 .. „ ..	11	0	0
„ No. 17000 .. „ ..	11	8	0
Graham's No.2730 ..39 „ ..	10	4	0
„ No. 2750 ..45 „ ..	12	4	0
Dewhursts BBB ..38×38 1/2..	17	8	0
„ BB ..38×38 1/2..	15	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5 ..38×38 1/2..	14	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510 ..39×37 1/2/38	10	4	0
Lyon's Shunker ..39× „ ..	10	4	0
Fleming's 1904-1906 45,48,51×38	16	8	0
GREY DRILLS—			
P pperell's Dragon 29×40 Net	19	0	
Ralli's Musjid No. 425,26×40		..	
GREY JACONETS.			
Ralli No. 18 ..45×22 ..	6	6	0
„ No. 18 ..40×22 ..	5	11	0
„ No. 138 ..40×22 ..	5	2	0
„ No. 636 ..44×22 ..	5	10	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
Liepmann's No. 1500 32×42 ..	20	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000 ..36×40 ..	25	0	
Ralli's No. 9889 ..33×40 ..	17	8	0
WHITE MULLS.			
Ralli's No. 6 ..41×19 ..	7	8	0
„ No. 60 ..46×19 ..	8	4	0
„ No. 600 ..51×19 ..	9	0	0
„ No. 6000 ..56×19 ..	10	8	0
„ No. 88 ..58×20 ..	7	0	0
„ No. 1270 ..27×18 ..	3	2	0
„ No. 166 ..39×20 ..	7	4	0
„ No. 818 ..39×20 ..	7	6	0
„ No. 1440 ..36×20 ..	4	12	0
„ No. 1703 ..52×20 Net	15	0	0
" No. 224 ..44×20 ..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260 27×18 ..	3	2	0
„ No. 119 ..37×18 „	4	0	0
„ No. 229 ..42×18 ..	4	8	0
„ No. 339 ..47×18 ..	5	0	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Avg.		..	
„ No. 95 ..58×20 ..	6	12	0
„ No. 66999 ..40×18 ..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999 ..40×18 ..	6	0	0
„ No. 775 ..40×18 ..	6	0	0
„ No. 875 ..45×18 ..	6	8	0
„ No. 975 ..50×18 ..	7	0	0
„ No. 615 ..50×18 ..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon ..58×20 ..	6	12	0
Flemings No. 8080..26×18 ..	2	12	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—			
Ralli's No. 7070-9090 27×18 ..	3	10	0
„ No. 61-81 .. „ ..	3	8	0
„ No. 1850 .. „ ..	2	12	0
„ No. 1900 .. „ ..	2	14	0
„ No. 2600 .. „ ..	3	0	0
„ No. 21021 .. „ ..	3	2	0
„ No. 39620 T.N. 38×22 ..	5	7	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888 28×18 ..	4	3	0
„ No. 95950-97970 ..			
„ Saraswati 36×18 ..	7	0	0
„ TipooW/WWW 34×18.	4	12	0
„ No. 50000 „ ..	5	4	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360	5	12	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767 ..26×18 ..	3	6	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B. 38+22		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..26×18 ..	3	6	0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car" ..	3	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—			
No. 666 Shirtings..38×38 ..Net	9	12	0
„ 2500 Shirtings 36×40 .. „	16	12	0
„ 5151 „ ..44×38 .. „	12	8	0
„ 4141 „ ..44×38 .. „	10	12	0
„ 5544 „ ..44×38 .. „	10	12	0
„ 3800 „ ..44×38 .. „	16	8	0
"O" Sheetings ..30×36 Ex. Bond	9	8	0
9"Dragons ..30×36 Ex. Bond	9	8	0
"Elephant" Drills 29× .. „	17	0	0
"Duck Drills ..40 ..	15	0	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Our market has continued to remain dull and uninteresting throughout the whole week so far as the Indian yarns are concerned and the long expected improvement in demand has not yet been realised. The absolute loss of confidence amongst the dealers and middlemen as well as amongst the consumers is principally in evidence and they are not inclined to operate even for small lots inspite of very steady cotton and inspite of the mills trying to meet them so far as possible. The whole difficulty can be attributed to some of the weak mills who have been very eager to sell off their accumulated stocks on account of Financial pressure and they are therefore obliged to cut down their rates which certainly result into loss to them. This naturally affects other mills who remained firm in their quotations for some time but are obliged to meet the buyers at a later stage. Besides it is reported that the up-country mills hav ebeen supply yarn to their Districts at very low rates and although we are of opinion that most of these yarns are short reeled, the up-country buyers are attracted simply because they are offered at very cheap prices. Apart from this the stringency in the money market, the daily declining prices, the tightening of credits and various other reasons have been responsible for such a deplorable state of the market and we cannot help thinking that the offtake must improve before long if our principal industry is to survive. The loss of China marget is very serious and the surplus thus created has to be found a way for. The present prices however are low enough and as soon as the confidence is restored business is bound to improve.

English Yarns—The feeling is getting better though very slowly and in some cases inquiries have been rather showing improvement and business is likely to be possible before long. Manchester prices are still higher but the difference is getting narrow and there are all hopes that some more business will be possible in all kinds of English Yarns, Single as well as Twofold.

Japanese Yarns.—A comparatively better turnover was in evidence during the latter part of the week owing to sudden rise in Japanese exchange and also very steady position in Sampin rates due to improvement in Piecegoods Market in Japan. Our dealers have not lost the opportunity of the same and some of them have been able to secure some lots from the Importing Houses for March/April shipments in almost all kinds of yarns, single as well as Twofold. The rapid rise in Exchange has made the prices dearer to the extent of Rs. 15 to 20 per package and these prices are now considered much higher by the dealerers who are hesitating to operate at this high level. As usual the Importing Houses have been trying their very best and are busy in securing small lots at reasonable prices to meet their buyers. The Bazar rates have accordingly improved more in case of twofold yarns and turnover has been much better in the latter part of the week.

Indian Yarn.—The mills have been yet passing very anxious times on account of the very dull period which they experienced since long so far as the yarn market is concerned. Inspite of the improvement in the Local cloth market and inspite of the belief that this will certainly reflect on the yarn market sooner or later dulness continues as yet and this has discouraged the dealers and middlemen to such an extent that their attention is more attracted to the Japanese and outside yarns than the country made yarns which it is difficult for for them to sell off as and when they like. Off-take is considerably restricted and there are various rumours on the yarn market that the owners of big group of mills will have to cut down their rates further so as to effect sales in as much as they have got large stocks unsold. This is quite natural in such a dull period and very often such wild rumours prove true. The fact however remains that the continued slack demand has discouraged even the biggest buyers who are very much afraid of losing any further and do not therefore feel inclined to operate even at the present moment.

The present condition is indeed very discouraging but we believe the worst seems now to be over and before long the improvement in off-take must be in evidence.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 19.

Shapurji	No. 6¾	0	8	9
Finix	No. 6¾	0	9	0
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	9	6
David	No. 10¼	0	9	9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	8
Tricumdas	No. 10¼	0	10	0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Japan	No. 20	0	13	0
Japan	No. 32	1	2	0
Japan	No. 40	1	4	0
Japan	No. 42½	1	9	0

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 18.

Barletta Russo—61½ lbs. F/M sellers 52/6
Rozario Santa Fe—57½ lbs. F/M sellers 51/6.
Tone:—Steadier.
Australian F/M sellers 57/6.
Tone:—Weak.
Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. Feb. sellers 52/9.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—Dull and in buyers' favour.
F/M sellers 15/.
A/M buyers 15.
Afloat paid 15.
Cottonseed Bombay F/M sellers 7 7/8.
Castorseed Bombay March paid 17 1/2—steady.
Linseed Bombay F/M value 18.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold. per ton £20 F/M buyers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 5/8 F/L sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton not quoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19 3/8 F/M value.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm, few sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore F/M value £23 1/4.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 13.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER—DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Per md.	Rs.	as.	p.
Brass, English	3¼	56	
Brass, Do.	1	58	
Brass, Do.	1 1¼	56	
Brass, Do.	1 1½	56	
Brass, Do.	1 3¼	56	
Brass, Do.	2	56	
Brass, German	3¼ to 2	54	12

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2	58	0	0
Copper, German ¾	57	12	0
Copper, German 1	57	12	0
Copper, German 1¼	57	12	0
Copper, American 1½	61	0	0
Copper, American 1¾	61	0	0
Copper, American 2	61	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	60	0	0
Panchteka joint	25	8	0
Copper English Bars	59	12	0
Brass Bars	40	8	0
Pat Klai	73	0	0
Lead, country	24	0	0
Lead Rangoon	25	4	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1	51	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	51	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2	60	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼	60	0	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2	59	8	0

METALS.

London, Feb. 18.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 5/16.
Copper Braziers £75 3/4.
Y ellow Metal 70.
Hard Spelter 32 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £76 1/8.
Tin Block 288 1/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Since our last report our market ruled quiet during the week with limited demand and easier advices from all quarters and there being free sellers prices have been reduced by 3d to 4d per cent. all round. A large quantity of White Javas was brought back against short interest for January shipment at 18s to 17s 9d and February March at 17s to 16s 9d. F. B. Harbour. There is no other fresh business to report excepting small parcels changing hands amongst dealers at lower rates.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with small business doing. Java reports a very strong market for old crop sugars and prices for hame have been advanced to 12f75 gilders while new crop remains unchanged. London and America were reported quiet with small fluctuations and free sellers. There was free offering from Europe for all sorts of sugars for India but no business is reported.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 17/12 equal to 18/6 F. B. Harbour Stocks 5,000 bags.
T. M. O January 18/- F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. Feb-March 17/- F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. June 15/9 F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. July-Sept. 15/16 F.B. Harbour
B. R. B. Rs. 17/10 equal to 18s/3d F. B. Harbour Stocks 10,000 bags.
—Do—January 17/3 F B. Harbour.
—Do—Feb-March 16/4 F.B. Harbour.
Arrivals:—
s.s. Gerania with 21,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

Bombay, Febry. 19.

After the high fluctuations within the past preceding week, in the Market, the week under review has seen a reactionary tendency both in respect of Ready and Forward Prices. Ready Prices have evidenced a total drop of 6 to 5 annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels with fair purchase enquiries during the latter half of the week. Prices for January Shipment Java and Beet Sugar have seen an easier tendency throughout the week. February/March and July/September Prices Java Sugar have also dropped by about 4d. per cwt.; so also February/Mar. Shipment prices. Beet Sugar record a drop of 5d. per cwt., in the last week-end price-levels. The close of the week however, witnessed a steady tone. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/4 and Rs. 17/12 for Java Ready Sugar; sh. 18/6 and sh. 17/10 for January, sh. 17/4 and sh. 17 for February/March; sh. 15/8 and sh. 15/5 for July/September for Java Sugar; Rs. 18/5 and Rs. 17/10 for Beet Ready Sugar; sh. 17/7 and sh. 17 for January and sh. 16/8 and sh. 16/3 for February/March shipment for Beet Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated to 2,000 bags of Java and 6,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are quotoations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March sh. 17 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Septr. sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.
Shipment January sh. 17/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Feb/March. sh. 16/4 per cwt. F B H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 17.

Cuban Sugar F/M sellers 11 5/8.

London, Feb. 13.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept sellers 15/4½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sept sellers 15/7 3/4.
Tone:—Quiet, easier. Very little doing.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Feb. 19.

MONEY.

Money is in good demand with borrowers of call money at 5¼ per cent. The financing of the cotton crop as well as the beginning of the rice and grain season are the chief factors in the present stringency. But if the present demand becomes aggravated it is quite possible that the Imperial Bank may have to borrow from Government the Rs. 4 crores available under the provisions of the Paper Currency Act at 6 per cent. Fixed Deposit rates for two to three months are quoted at 5 to 5½ per cent., six months at 5 per cent. and twelve months at 4½ to 5 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market forward trading for 3½ per cent. Paper and 1945-55 Loans commenced on the Stock Exchange from the 15th instant for delivery 1st March. The volume of business passing for forward is very small, but it is generally believed that there will be brisk trading about the end of the month when the rate for second settlement is quoted. The rates have declined during the week, but remain steady at the lower levels reached. 3½ Paper delinetd from Rs. 71/11 to Rs. 71/1, but closes at Rs. 71/4 for ready and Rs. 71/5 for 1st March settlement. 1945-55 Loan declined from Rs. 101/6 to Rs. 101/2 for ready and the rate for 1st March settlement is Rs. 101/4. 5½ Bonds 1928 are placed at Rs. 105/9. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101/10 and Rs. 101/9, 1930 at Rs. 104/8 and 1932 at Rs. 105/9. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109/2.

The Currency figures as at 7th February 1926 show a decline of Rs. 47.32 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 190.70 crores. Silver coins have decreased by Rs. 47.16 lakhs to Rs. 74.91 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.36 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 54.84 as against 54.96 a week ago. There has been no expansion of currency during the week.

The Railway Member introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Railway Budget for the year 1926-27. In the course of his speed two interesting announcements were made, one being the general reduction of 10 per cent. in coal freights for distances over 400 miles and the other being a decrease of Rs. 153 lakhs in the gross receipts from commercial lines. The revised estimates for 1925-26 give gross receipts of Rs. 99.81 crores against an expenditure of Rs. 89.36 crores, the net contribution to the General Revenues being Rs. 5.32 crores and to Reserve fund Rs. 3.45 crores.

The Budget estimate for 1926-27 anticipates a gross receipt of Rs. 102.58 crores against an expenditure of Rs. 92.13 crores. Of the surplus the contribution to the General Revenues is expected to be Rs 6.01 crores and to Reserve fund Rs. 2.70 crores The Railway Member intimated that the falling off in the revenues during the current year was due to the failure of the wheat crop and also to the depression in the coal industry. While referring to the future outlook, the Hon. Member expected a capital expenditure of Rs. 26 crores. Of this Rs. 4 crores would be utilised for the purchase of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, Rs. 15.44 crores for open lines and Rs. 6.56 crores for new contruction. He further stated that the reduction in fares and in coal freights are expected to result in a loss during the ensuing year of Rs. 160 lakhs and Rs. 38 lakhs respectively. The Budget has been received with great satisfaction specially with regard to the decrease in coal freights as it is likely to benefit the Indian coal industry as well as other industries in the country.

EXCHANGE.

Although ready sterling exchange has maintained its steady aspects and rates are unaltered, forward rates show a somewhat easier tendency under the pressure of good enquiry for bullion T.T. with very few export bills to lend support either here or in Calcutta. It is reported that about £700,000 bullion T.T. was placed during the week. In the forward market February is available at 1s. 6 1/8d., March/April at 1s. 6 3-32d, May to October at 11s. 6 1.16d. November at 1s. 6 3/32d. and December 1s. 6 1/8d. An interesting feature of the exchange market this week has been the activity which continues in yen, the rate rising from 122½ to 126½ on firmer advices from foreign centres.

The dollar sterling quotation remained almost stationary at $4.86 3/8, the highest being $4.86 7/16 and the lowest $4.86 5/16. French francs have further depreciated to 134.10, while the Belgian franc and the Italian lira remain steady at 107 and 121 respectively.

GOLD.

Activity in the gold market continued during the week with a rise in the price from Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-6; but the rates reacted slightly towards the close to Rs. 21/5/6. No large shipments are reported on the way in time for March settlement and with the daily offtake averaging some 35,000 tolas, there is the possibility of a shortage for the next settlement. The present stock is estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London after declining to 84.9¾d. improved to 84.11¼d. The official price of gold both buying and selling is unchanged. The price of ready sovereigns was unchanged throughout the week at Rs. 13/7/6, while forward has further improved by 3 pies to Rs. 13/5/6. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/6 and Rs. 21/3/9 for ready, Rs. 21/6 and Rs. 21/4 for 1st March settlement and Rs. 21/4/9 and Rs. 21/3/9 for 29th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £107,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £331,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 829,816 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £215,000 and from Durban £10,35,000 gold and £400,000 sovereigns by steamer sailing on the 15th instant.

SILVER.

The price of silver was steady during the early of the week but subsequently and, specially towards the close, the rates gave way on weaker advics both from London and Shanghai. With a rising yen, the Chinese speculators still continue their bear operations in silver, but at the present low levels there is an element of uncertainty with regard to the further continuance of the Chinese operations. The local daily off-take has further improved to the averaged of about 360 bars, and after allowing for the importation of 3,537 bars and an export of 2,000 bars to Shanghai during the week the stock is now estimated at some 3,00 bars. The Shanghai market opened weak after the holidays at 3s. 0 3/8d. but subsequently declined to 3s. 0 1/8d. and closes at 3s. 0½d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30 7/8d and 30 5/8d. for ready and 30 13/16d. and 30 5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 69/11 and Rs. 69/5 for ready. Rs. 69/8 and Rs. 69/2 for 4th March settlement and Rs. 69/4 and Rs. 68/13 for 3rd April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £200,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £475,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3537 bars and Rs. 40,344 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £30,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week. Prices of cotton mill shares have been generally steady with comparatively small fluctuations. Following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 912/8, 905, 913/12; Century Rs. 428/12, 430, 428/12, 433/12; Central India Rs. 497/8, 495, 496/4, 500; Crescent Rs. 208/12, 202/8, 207/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 883/12, 867/8, 873/12; Madhowji Rs. 117/8, 115, 116/4; New Great Rs. 341/4, 333/12, 335, 347/8; Pearl Rs. 526/4, 513/12, 522/8; Simplex Rs. 153/12, 147/8, 152/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 59/4, 497/8, 498/8, 505.

The miscellaneous section remained steady. Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 565 to Rs. 555, while Tata Hydros improved from Rs. 907/8 to Rs. 911/4. Tata Iron Ordys. and Deferreds are quoted at Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 45. Alcocks improving from Rs. 165 to Rs. 178/12 declined to Rs. 173/12. Cement shares show little improvement, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 10/14, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 58/12 and Defds. at Rs. 145. Bombay Trams declined from 113/12 to Rs. 111/4. There is little or no change in the price of railway shares. Ahmd. Prantij remain steady at Rs. 865, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 143, Cen. Prov. Rly. at Rs. 111/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 650. Scindia Steam is quoted at Rs. 9/10xd.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks advanced from Rs. 1472 to Rs. 1485 and Contributories from Rs. 382/8 to Rs. 390. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 72/8, while those of the Central Banks are steady at Rs. 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Febry. 19.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs 71-5.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 88/8.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 97|2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 101/1.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 101/3.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 105/.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 103/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

London, Feb. 13.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the ftollowing results:—

Total Bullion	£144,700,000
Public Deposits	£23,600,000
Other Deposits	£106,900,000
Govt. Securities	£43,800,000
Other Securities	£80,900,000
Notes & Gold	£24,000,000

The Bank Reserve is [illegible] cent of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Reunion of Wilson High School Old Boys in School Hall at 5-30 p.m. Old Boys invited.

Hockey—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—11th Sikhs vs. 1-5th Marathas, 4-30 p.m.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line "Chattan" arrived in Suez on the morning of 17th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Sunday).

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society (Bombay Branch) will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Saturday,) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

To-day (Saturday,) an illustrated public lecture will be given by G. Burley, Esq., on "Making a Ford Car", in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p.m.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

The 3rd Annual Sports of the Bombay Boy Scout Association will be held at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Oval Maidan, Churchgate.

A KANNADA READING ROOM.

The Karnataka Sabha has opened a Kannada reading room and library in 6 Harvey Road, opposite Tulsi Villa (near Gamdevi Police Station). The Karnataka public are requested to take advantage of the same.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Intimation received from Teheran states that telegraphic communication between Teheran and Hamadan is interrupted, and that telegrams for Hamadan and Kermanshah will be kept in deposit at Teheran to await restoration.

BENGAL CLUB.

The Half-yearly meeting of the members of the Bengal Club will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Club Rooms, Noble House Parel, when the inauguration ceremony of the Bengali Literary Union will be held under the presidency of M. K. C. Sen, Assistant, Sessions Judge, Thana.

SOCIAL CLUB LALBAUG.

Under the auspices of the above club, there will be a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpokly in the hall of the Social Service League, Parel Settlement, to support the bill to amend the law relating the Watandar Hindu Priest of Mr. S. K. Bole Mr. Anandrao Narayanrao Surve will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Disease Small-pox Attacks 2, Death nil, Cholera Attack nil, Death nil; Plague Attack nil, Death nil; Influenza Attack nil, Death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 69. The total mortality this day last year was 105.

BROADCAST MUSIC AT OVAL BAND STAND

A programme of dance music played by the band of the R.A.S. "Rajputana" will be broadcast from the local station to-day (Saturday) from 5-30 to 11 p.m. The Municipality are arranging to erect their Loud Speaker Receiving Set at the Oval Band Stand. A preliminary programme of gramophone music will be transmitted from 6 to 8 p. m. and to-morrow (Sunday), suitable items will be broadcast during the same hours. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

The fifth public lecture in Gujarati under the auspices of the above Society, the "Zoroastrian Association" and the "Bombay Sanitary Association" will be delivered to-day (Saturday, the 20th February) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the "Sanitary Institute" at the end of Princess Street, near Queen's Road, by Dr. H. D. Gimi, B.A., B. Hy., L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M., Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, on "Infectious Diseases" (such as Small-Pox, Chicken-Pox, Measles, Tuberculosis, Plague, Typhoid, Influenza, Pneumonia, etc). The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern and Charts. All are cordially invited to attend.

RAMAKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

The ninety-first birthday of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa will be celebrated at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall, at 5.30 p. m. to-morrow (Sunday), when Mr. K. Natarajan will preside and Dr. Rajaballi Patel, and Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, G B. Trivedi, G. K. Deodhar, Mawji Govindji, N. K. Bhagwat and S. H. Jhabvalla will be among the speakers. At the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, there will be "bhajan," religious discourse by Prof. Divekar of the Indian Women's University, Poona, and feeding of the poor in the forenoon of the same day.

The ninety-first Birthday Anniversary of Bhagawan Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday,) beginning at 8 a.m.

PRACTICE OF DASTURI.

SCHOOL MASTER'S CHARGE AGAINST A MUKADRM.

Summons was issued against Heera Vishram, a Mukadam in the Conservancy Department of the Bombay Municipality by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the instance of Luxman Dossabhai Solonki, a Municipal School Master on charge of receiving illegal gratification.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader presented application on behalf of the complainant.

The complainant stated that he was a Municipal teacher and was out of employment in 1922. Heera Vishram who was introduced to him as a Halalkhore Mukadam, promised to give him service in the Conservancy Department, if he paid Vishram Rs. 500 to be given to the Sahibs of the Department. The complainant paid Rs. 100 to Vishram agreeing to pay the balance of Rs. 400 after he was employed.

JOB OF A CHAWL MASTER.

Two months later Vishram secured him an employment as a Chawl Master on a salary of Rs. 50. Immediately after his employment, Vishram demanded the balance which was paid to him by the complainant by borrowing Rs. 400 from a Marwari. A year and a half later, the complainant fell ill and went to his native place. On returning back to Bombay two months after, he found that he had been dismissed and another man employed in his place. When asked to re-engage him, Vishram was alleged to have demanded a fresh payment, but as he refused to pay the money he was not engaged.

There was a systematic practice, alleged the complainant, in the Department of receiving large amounts for getting service and weekly and monthly contributions known as "Dasturies."

MUNICIPAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Nariman if there was a Committee sitting to enquire into the alleged corruption in the Municipal services to which Mr. Nariman replied in the affirmative. But great difficulties, added Mr. Nariman were put in the way of sweepers and menials giving evidence before the Committee. The Marwari's account, said Mr. Nariman, showed several entries of money advanced to sweepers just before getting employment or getting contracts for public urinals.

Mr. Sopher appeared for Heera Vishram.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Arthur William Armstrong (40) an Anglo-Indian, who was run down by an electric train on Wednesday and succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital soon after admission.

Mr. Pestonji Mancherji, driver of the electric train said, at about 10 a.m. he was about to enter the platform at Reay Road station when he saw the deceased standing on the Kurla end of the platform. He warned him by blowing the horn to get off, and applied the brakes. When the train stopped the deceased was found lying unconscious bleeding as the front coach had knocked him down. He immediately informed the Station Master, who had him removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

"LA BOHEME."

SIGNORINA LAURA AT HER BEST.

At the Excelsior, last night, an appreciative audience witnessed "La Boheme" as staged by the Gonsalez Italian Grand Opera Company. Being mainly an illustration of the care-free life of a band of young artists in Europe's great pleasure resort, Paris, it makes a great call upon what is best in the performers, and Signor Gonsalez could have had no cause for complaint in the select quality of the theme. Signorina Aurelia Laura, made a great hit as Mimi, the heroine, her singing being enthusiastically received. She acted her part with feeling and imparted that touch of pathos which was so intensely human. In the final death scene she touched the right chord, a solemn silence being maintained by the audience till the curtain was rung down. Signor Izal, that prince of expression, was his usual self, and acted as only a Latin artist could do.

The brightening influences of the piece was Signorina Landi. In the person of Musetta, she embodied an old-time flapper who was distinctly attractive in more ways than one. Her baiting of Alcindoro, her wealthy suitor, in the cafe, created much amusement, while her subsequent song was well rendered. Signor Gilardi was extremely comfortable in the role of an "unconscious" buffoon. As Alcindoro, the crusty and crotchety state-councillor he provided a foil for Musetta's flippancy. It was this mingling of the ridiculous with the pathetic which made the piece so charming from the spectator's point of view. Signor Gonsalez must be quite tired of receiving so many compliments, but it can safely be stated that Bombay has, for many years not had the pleasure of seeing a master, who so thoroughly understands his art as he.

Mr. V. A. Grantham, a member elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce having resigned, the Chamber Constituency has been called upon to elect another person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy. The nomination of candidates will take place on the 26th instant and voting on the 11th March.

HIGH COURT.

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE?

ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT AND RAPE.

A revolting tale of how a young Hindu girl who lost her way in the bye-ways of Bombay was alleged to have been seduced by a Mahomedan masquerading as her guide kept a close prisoner in a room in a notorious slum-locality for a month and a quarter and had her modesty shockingly outraged at the point of the knife, was related during the hearing of a case which commenced before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and a common jury at the High Court Sessions on Thursday.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the prosecution, while Dr. Daruwala appeared on behalf of the defence.

The accused (1) Mahbubshah Suleman, aged 30, and (2) Mahmad Isufshah, aged 32, were charged with kidnapping a minor girl named Luxmibai aged 14 or 15 with the intention of seducing her to illicit intercourse, wrongfully confining her and committing rape, under sections 366, 368 and 376 respectively of the Penal Code.

The girl who belongs to the Jain community was left an orphan by the death of both her parents when she was 7 years old, and since then had been living in the Jain Vanita Vishram (Women's Home) of Surat. On 15th July last she was brought down to Bombay by a lady supervisor of the institute named Hirakunverbai for her religious education, and was living with the latter at Motishaw's Chawl in Jhaveri Bazaar. Ten days later, on the morning of the 25th July, Luxmibai who was asked by Hirakunverbai to fetch medicine from a doctor at Pinjrapole near Bhlueshwar, missed her way, and seeing accused No. 1, asked him to guide her to her destination. The latter consented, and after taking her a short distance on foot, put her in a carriage and drove to the railway station. From there he took her in the train to Mumbra, between Thana and Kalyan on the G.I.P. Rly., and after spending the day with her in a jungle brought her back to Bombay the same evening.

A CLOSE PRISONER.

The accused then took her to his room in Ismail Manzil at Sankli Street, Kamatipura. He lived with her in that room till 30th July during which period he kept her closely confined in the room and repeatedly outraged her modesty and eventually made himself scarce. The second accused, who was a friend of the first accused and used to sleep outside the room with a "bhaiyya" servant specially employed to keep watch on the girl, thenceforth stepped into his shoes and began living with her. After some days he dismissed the bhaiyya, and from that time he used to confine her in the room locking the door from the outside whenever he went out. Subsequently on the suggestion of some persons, he used to keep the doors open, but entrusted her to the charge of a woman residing in the same building. This went on till 3rd September last when the unfortunate victim was rescued by Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D., who on certain information received by the police, went to the place and took down the statement of the girl. As the accused had gone out, he waited for him and arrested him when he returned late at night. The police then started enquiries to trace out the first accused who was absconding, and ultimately arrest him at a village in Dharwar District in December last.

The defence sought to be made out was that the girl was of immoral character and had accompanied the accused willing and of her own accord.

The case is proceeding.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MANDVI WARD CANDIDATE QUESTIONS VALIDITY.

Mr. Abdulla Jusub who failed to be returned to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the last election has filed a petition in the Court of Small Causes, questioning the validity of election of certain persons from Mandvi (B) Ward to the Corpiration, the following twenty persons being the respondents:—

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Husseinbhai Abdulla Laljı, M.L.C., Kanji Karamsey Master, Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, Messrs. Virchand Panachand, Rahimtulla Karimali Peerbhai, Bar-at-Law, Salebhai Karimji Barodawala, J.P., Dr. Poonsi Hirji Meisheri, Mr. Ganpat Krishnaji, Dr. Elijah Moses, the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, M.L.A., Messrs. Shivdas Champsi Bhimji Thakar, Jafferbhai Abdullahai Laljı, Capt. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Choksi, Messrs. Anandrao Narayan Survey, Bhawanji Nathu Mehisheri, Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj, Messrs. Amersi Jivabhai Bhimjiani and Abdul Tyab Shaikh Abdul Hussein Mulla.

THE PETITION.

In the course of his petition Mr. Joosub states:—

In all thirty persons were nominated for election including your petitioner and there being only 16 seats the election was declared as contested election and a poll was taken on 1st February, 1926.

Your petitioner objects to and questions the validity of the election of 12 persons on the ground that (a) votes have been recorded by persons falsely personating the voters enrolled on the official list of voters and further that the false personation has taken place with the knowledge connivance and consent of the respondents or their agents.

(b) That some of the respondents 2 to 6, 8 to 11 and 13 to 15 or their agents have by corrupt and malpractices induced voters to exercise electoral rights in their favour by engaging, using or allowing to be engaged or used taxis and other hired vehicles or private motors and carriages all with placards and boards and placing the same at the disposal of the voters.

(c) That respondents No. 2 and 3 or their agents and friends were guilty of bribery by "treating" by providing food, drink and entertainments.

(d) That respondent No. 2 had influenced the voters by the use of flags red and blue and by "punja" and other marks and badges.

(e) That respondent No. 4 had influenced the voters by show and use of a procession from Bhat Bazar, Modi Bazar, Vad Gadi and other roads on 31st January, 1926, i.e., a day before the poll.

"SET ASIDE ELECTIONS."

Your petitioner prays that Your Honour will declare the election of the respondents as null and void and set aside their election and direct that your petitioner be declared to have been elected.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE TOWN PLATE. Dv. II. 7 Fur. 3-0 p.m.

HASHASH	 1
BALLARD	 2
BUCKNELL	 2

THE MORLAND PLATE. 1 mile 3-30 p.m.

BRIDGMAN	 1
DIVIDE	 2
LOMO	... 3

THE STAND PLATE. 6 fur. 4 p.m.

ULSTER ALLY	 1
ORMISTON	 2
STONE MARTEN	 3

THE LLOYD H'CAP. 1 mile. 4-30 p.m.

HERON	 1
GEORGE PHILLIPS	 2

THE TURF CLUB CUP. 1 3/4 miles 5 p.m.

GOVERNOR	 1
SAFETY	 2
RARITY	 3

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. 1 3/4 miles 5-30 p.m.

CANDLE HILL	 1
MARMION	 2
SCHOOL BOY	 3

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. 6 Fur. 6 p.m.

GREENFINCH	 1
EDDY	 2
FLAMING ORB	 3

THE TOWN PLATE. Div. I.—6-30 p.m.

ZULU	 1
ROSSCOFF	 2
SAHOO	 3

SELECTIONS BY LUCKY LAD.

THE TOWN PLATE. Division II.

HASHASH	 1
HISHAN	 2
BUCKNELL	..... Fluke

THE MORLAND PLATE.

BRIDGEMAN	 1
LOMO	 2
LOVE GLASS	..... Fluke

THE STAND PLATE.

STONE MARTEN	 1
WHISPERING	 2
LADY THEO	..... Fluke

THE LLOYD HANDICAP.

HERON	 1
FRATES	..... Fluke

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

GOVERNOR	 1
APPOLLO	 2
RARITY	..... Fluke

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

HARRY TATE	 1
TYCHO	 2
ALDERGROVE	..... Fluke

THE MANSFIELD PLATE

GREENFINCH	 1
AFFABLE	 2
EDDY	..... Fluke

THE TOWN PLATE. Division II.

ROSCOFF	 1
PRINCE ROYAL	 2
FAISAL	..... Fluke

REFRESHMENTS ON THE RACE COURSE

"Racegoer" writes:—I wish to draw the attention of our esteemed and energetic Secretary, Major Hughes, to the following:—

(1) If the caterers are unable to meet the demands of the public, and if milk cakes, or drinks be exhausted immediately after the last race is the public entitled to complain?

(2) If a person be served with a cup of tea or coffee or a drink which the customer finds it disagreeable to drink is he entitled to complain or ask to be served with a more agreeable drink?

(3) If he does complain, should he be bluntly told that he may drink it or throw it away, and that they are not going to give people like him any heed?

(4) Is the Manager put to inconvenience and unnecessary trouble if a person complains to him about bad service, etc.?

Perhaps our caterers are under the impression that they are doing an act of charity with their presence there. But it is high time they improved the present state of affairs and treated the public in a better way. The present state of affairs will not earn them a good reputation. They should treat complaints in a more polite manner. One would overlook such things for the first two or three meetings but not always.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

HARD TUSSLES IN THE SINGLES.

HADI AND LADY TATA BEATEN.

Some very interesting fixtures were on the card last evening in the Western India Tennis Tournament. The Karachi player Hiranandani gave Hadi a very tough fight. Losing the first four games he brought the scores level at five, after which, however, his opponent drew away altogether.

Raja Iyer and Jawad were fully extended in their struggles against Kamruddin and Gonsalvis. A noteworthy event was the defeat of Hadi and Lady Tata by Tomonaga and Miss Evans in a match in which the last-named distinguished herself.

In the Gents' Doubles an interesting game was witnessed between Morley Fox and Jawad, the former being holder of the event in partnership with Okameto, and Swamy and Gore, ex-champions of the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships. Miss Tata gave a very fine display against Mrs. Cunningham.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Jawad beat Gonsalvis 7—5, 6—8, 6—4.
Raja Iyer beat Kamruddin 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.
Hadi beat Hiranandani 7—5, 6—1.
Swamy beat Tata 6—0, 6—3.
Desai beat Harker 6—2, 13—11.
Brough beat Gole 6—3, 6—1.
Ali Raza beat Vartak 6—3, 6—1.
Rangarao beat Gandhi 6—4, 6—1.
Lahey Bean beat Powvala 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Wagle beat Noguchi and Okasaki 6—4, 6—3.
Swamy and Gore beat Morley Fox and Jawad 9—7, 6—2.
Tomonaga and Take beat Grimwood and Jacob 8—6, 6—4.
Ranga Rao and Limdi beat Harwood and Scowan 6—3, 6—4.
Gole and Vartak W.O. Calvocoressi and Adams.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Tomonaga and Miss Evans beat Hadi and Lady Tata 6—3, 6—3.
N. F. Naoroji and Mrs. Chase beat Grimwood and Mrs. Radice 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss S. R. D. Tata beat Mrs. Cunningham 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.
Miss Talyarkhan beat Mrs. Jones 6—1, 6—3.
Miss Chase beat Mrs. Radice 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.
Mrs. Race beat Mrs. McEwan 6—3, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Brough vs. Jawad followed by Mrs. Phillips vs. Miss Tata.
Sakanke vs. Rangarao followed by Mahomed Husein and Kamruddin vs. Swamy and Gore.
Bhojwani vs. R. D. Swamy followed by N. F. Naoroji and Miss Chase vs. Lahey Bean and Mrs. Jones.
S. S. Desai vs. Bhagwat followed by Tomonaga vs. Suvarna.
Okasaki vs. Bean.
The following to be ready at 5 p.m.:—
Hadi and Major Ali Raza vs. Rose and Rose.
Bhojwani and Hiranandani vs. J. A. D. Naoroji and Vishram.
Gole and Vartak vs. Gonsalvis and Pereira.
Mrs. Row vs. Mrs. Race.

WHY DR. DESHMUKH WAS DEFEATED.

READY AGAIN TO OBEY CONGRESS CALL.

"I am a frank Congressman. Dr. Paranjpye is a frank Liberal," said Dr. Deshmukh to a representative of the "Chronicle" who interviewed him after the result of the University by-election was announced. "The Liberal candidate won by personal influence. I obtained 1038 votes because of the Congress support. To secure such a large number of votes in a constituency where the Liberal voter naturally predominates is a triumph of the Congress," observed Dr. Deshmukh, "and I would have won but for the treachery to the Congress, on the part of some of our so-called Congressmen, who first affected the pose of neutrality, then declared that they must support the Congress candidate and finally hurried to vote for Dr. Paranjpye."

ONLY A CAMOUFLAGE.

"Do you think it was the Bombay vote and the orthodox Brahmin vote which went against you?"

"My idea is that my Liberal opponent got his majority of 200 against the Congress just in Bombay. I can't say anything definite about the Orthodox Brahmin vote, but I can tell you that mine has not been a sectional support. Every community has supported me, the Parsis in particular. I must say that there is far more political honesty amongst the Parsi Nationalists than amongst the Responsive Co-operators. Some of the latter did have the feeling of loyalty to the Congress vote for one, but for the rest it was only a camouflage to say that they would be indifferent. Why can't they be honest? If Mr. Jayakar had agreed to stand by the Congress, I would not have butted in. I know that the leaders of Responsive Co-operation agreed not to stand for re-election, but Mr. Jayakar was willing to ignore that mandate and willing to stand not as a Congressman, but a Neo-Liberal if only the field were clear. I am glad the Congress did not wish that he should have a walk-over. I am ready to fight the University seat again at the Congress call."

Mr. P. E. Percival, being an official, has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

19th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.58
To-day's Opening Rate	19.53
Difference	—.5
To-day's Closing Rate	19.69
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

19th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.01
To-day's Opening Rate	10.03
Difference	+.2
To-day's Closing Rate	9.99
Difference	—.2

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 360-0-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 360-8-0

VINDICATE CONGRESS MANDATE.

PT. MOTILAL'S SUPPORT TO B. T. DESAI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Balubhai Desai, who is standing for the Bombay Council election has received the following message from Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

Wishing you brilliant success. Trust North Bombay will vindicate the Congress mandate by returning you.

MRS. DIANA WATTS.

LECTURE IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Diana Watts delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Principles of Greek Balance" with demonstrations to explain her ideas better to the audience.

Owing to pressure on our space to-day, the detailed report of the lecture will appear in a later issue.

SHELL EXPLOSION.

SERIOUS BELGRADE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Belgrade.—A serious accident followed by a subaltern's tragic remorse was the sequel to a soldier's finding a shell dating back to the bombardment of the fortress of Belgrade. The shell exploded while being removed injuring 5 officers and 4 soldiers. A Sub-Lieutenant who neglected to take precautions laid down in the regulations committed suicide on the spot although injured by the explosion.—Reuter's Special.

FUTURE OF BRITISH BOARDCASTING

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The "Morning Post" forecasts that the Committee presided over by the Earl of Crawford appointed to report on the future of broadcasting in Britain, will recommend that broadcasting should remain in the hands of the British Broadcasting Company and that the executive of the Board of Control should be rearranged in order to represent every class affected by the wireless broadcasting, also that numerous sub-committees should be appointed to deal with the aspects of broadcasting such as music and education. Besides, the Committee will recommend that the Company's transmitting stations should be entirely reorganised.—Renter.

NEW COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

Government have decided to institute a Commercial and Clerical Certificate Examination. For this examination the following subjects will be compulsory:—

1. English; 2. Commercial Arithmetic; 3. Elementary Book-keeping; 4. Commercial Georgraphy. In addition there will be two optional subjects, selected from (1) Shorthand; (2) Type-writing; (3) Office Management, Filing, etc.; (4) Accountancy, that is, more advanced book-keeping; (5) Indian Administration; (6) Indian Banking (Elementary), and such other subjects as may hereafter be thought necessary.

It is proposed to hold the examination in April, the first examination being held in 1927. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he has during the previous academic year been a regular student of an institution recognized for the purpose of this examination. Applications for recognition for the purposes of the examination should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction and submitted through the Inspector of Commercial Schools, C/O the Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. A detailed syllabus of the examination will be published at a later date.

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"It is necessary for us to think nobly so that a noble thought constantly repeated at last becomes a fixed habit of the mind which in its turn becomes second nature with us and lifts our souls up to the Divine.'

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1925

THE LAST WORD.

When last month Sir Alexander Muddiman was asked by Pundit Motilal Nehru if the Viceroy's speech to the Assembly was the last word on the question of constitutional reform, the Home Member sententiously said: "The last word is never said". We pointed out that the Home Member's reply contained a good deal of deception, that Lord Reading's speech was really the final word on the subject and that the Government, relying on the disruption of national forces, had no genuine intention of making an advance until compelled to do so by the pressure of agitation in the country. Thursday's debate in the Council of State clears the atmosphere and serves to remove any doubt of the intention of the Government lingering in the minds of men like the mover of the resolution, whose capacity for hope in their foreign rulers is only matched by their distrust of their own countrymen. It has brought into relief the outstanding fact of the Indian situation that two classes of men stand between India and her freedom—the bureaucrats, with their determination to preserve their absolute powers and their unconscionable privileges, and Indians of the mental outlook of Mr. Pheroze Sethna who, in their self-deception, become willing instruments of their country's humiliation and take great satisfaction in dubbing men who have not lost their self-respect as "irreconcilable Extremists".

Both the matter and manner of Mr. Sethna's demand were inconsistent with the self-respect of India. Let us take the substance of his resolution. Mr. Sethna asked for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission "to investigate and enquire forthwith into the working of the present Indian constitution and to formulate a scheme for the establishment of responsible government". He had no difficulty in showing that the present constitution had been fully worked and found to be unworkable, an apology for liberty and a mere camouflage. But he conceded that "a training in responsibility is necessary before full responsible government becomes familiar to the people and can be worked by them with a high degree of efficiency and a large measure of success". No self-respecting Indian is prepared to make such an admission. A Royal Commission appointed by the present Tory Government whether to provide the training that Mr. Sethna wants or for any other purpose cannot be acceptable to India and is not likely to concede any measure of freedom to her people. What India wants is, first, the recognition by the British Government of her right immediately to control her own affairs and, second, the taking of definite steps for the establishment of such control subject to such adjustments, with her consent, as are reasonably desired to safeguard British interests.

The manner of Mr. Sethna's demand was no less unsatisfactory. What he seems to want is not freedom for India but a police of rallying the Moderates in order to discredit those whom he calls "Extremists". After denouncing the Cawnpore resolution and appealing to the Government not to have the Swaraj Party on their brain and "not to allow it to come in the way of India's progress", he proceeded:

"The Swaraj Party, if I understand it rightly, is nothing but the old Extremist Party...I feel not the slightest doubt that if an announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission is now made, the ground would be cut off under the feet of Extremism, at all events to some extent, and the forces of co-operation of good-will and of friendship will not only be rallied but they will also be strengthened both in numbers and influence and above all they will be justified in the eyes of the Indian people."

Mr. Sethna evidently imagined that by a judicious blend of flattery and mediocrity he and those for whom he speaks would secure a few crumbs from the bureaucratic table, but he received a snub from an unexpected quarter. It was all very well for him, Sir Alexander Muddiman reminded Mr. Sethna, to say that Government had the Swarajists on the brain. "The question was who spoke for the country, Mr. Sethna or the Swarajists. The actual indisputable fact was that Government had to deal with them and their policy in the legislature". Mr Sethna and his confreres who miss no opportunity of denouncing the Swarajists and their methods and refuse to make common cause with them merely play into the hands of the bureaucracy which consolidates its strength in proportion to the division in the ranks of Indians. The bureaucrat snubs the Moderates on the one hand and defies the Swarajists on the other in the assurance that so long as the country is divided against itself, his position is secure. That is the explanation of the Home Member's reply to Mr. Sethna and his friends. The insult to India was not concealed by the polite language of Sir Alexander Muddiman. Government, he said, since last September had most carefully considered the debates in both the Chambers. They had discussed and had given earnest attention to the resolutions passed at Cawnpore. But they were unable to come to any other conclusion than that they must adhere to the decision then taken.

So Lord Reading's speech remains the last word despite the prevarication in which Sir Alexander Muddiman indulged last month. What they want is complete and abject surrender on the part of India. The September demand was not the demand merely of the Swarajists but an All-Party demand. What should be the reply of self-respecting men to this supercilious and summary rejection of that demand? Responsive Co-operation to insult added to injury? We shall leave our friends the Independents, the Liberals and the neo-Liberals to concert what measures they deem fit to meet the bureaucratic *non. possumus*. The duty of Congressmen in the Assembly and outside it is clear. The Cawnpore resolution must be carried into effect.

STARTLING COMPLACENCY.

Introducing the Railway Budget for 1926-27, Sir Charles Innes hoped that the members of the Standing Finance Committee would serve him with their "doughty assistance" in defending the budget. The Railway Member misrepresented the functions of the Committee by bringing it into intimate alliance with all the details of official policy. To elected members the Committee is useful as a scouting ground whence they may observe the administration without in the slightest degree controlling it. The caution is pertinent since Sir Charles Innes seemed to regard the members of the Committee as holding some quasi-official responsibility for the doings of the Railway Board which, all know, exercises absolute control. The temptation for members to over-identify themselves with official policy was evident last week when Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar opposed the grant of Rs. 72,000 to the Railway Board and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a member of the Standing Committee, strongly supported the Government, in spite of the fact that Mr. Iyengar's opposition was by way of protest against the racial exclusiveness of the Railway Board. All lingering doubts regarding the advisory nature of the functions of the Committee ought to be removed by the announcement that the Viceroy has over-ruled the Assembly and awarded to the opulent officials of the railways a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs. Under Section 67 A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General has declared the grant "essential to the discharge of his responsibilities" and he has made the gift over the head of the legislature. This, together with the non-votable character of the salary of superior officers, disposes of the sentimental flapdoodle about the Standing Committee possessing any vestige of power or being under any obligation to support the Government in the open Assembly. Its function, we repeat, is advisory and only if their advice has been accepted in its entirety are they bound to shield the Government.

In the budget a distinction is drawn between commercial lines and strategic lines, the former showing a surplus, the latter a deficit; and in the aggregate, they show a surplus. According to the revised estimates of 1925-26, the strategic lines lost Rs. 168 lakhs, while the commercial lines produced a surplus of Rs. 10.45 crores and in compliance with the convention 1924, the portion appropriated out of the profits by the General Revenues is Rs. 532 lakhs. The estimate for 1926-27 provides for gross receipts amounting to Rs. 102.58 crores and gross expenditure Rs. 92.13 crores. In other words, the Budget manages to present exactly the same surplus for commercial lines in spite of an increase in expenditure, mainly unwarranted, of Rs. 159 lakhs and in spite of the reduction in fares and freight. The experience of the passing year is that the estimates of the Railway Board are unreliable, the receipts from goods traffic being on the bad side by Rs. 1 1/2 crores. The increase in expenditure is explained as partly due to larger allotment in depreciation, but it is also due to the extravagance of the superior establishments. Though Sir Charles Innes does not expressly say so, there is a leap in the deficit of strategic lines to Rs. 174 lakhs! Now is the argument that the commercial lines produce a return of 5.85 per cent. sound? The Inchcape Committee suggested that Indian railways should be made remunerative to the point of 5 1/2 per cent. on the investment, and the Railway authorities who confessed to a dead loss of Rs. 9 crores in 1921 have been eager to work up the results to the vicinity of 5 1/2 per cent. They are fallacious in their reasoning, however, because the real out-turn of the railway cannot be computed without the cost of land and other facilities appropriated in their building and without reckoning the deadweight of past deficits now concealed in the public debt of the country. In regard to the policy of keeping a reserve of Rs. 10 crores, Sir Charles Innes says casually that one of the objects is to stimulate forward construction. At what rate is the Railway Board going to proceed with new construction? While the whole question of road-traffic, canal transport and coastal facilities remains to be examined and the results co-ordinated, the Railway Board is going at a precipitate speed with fresh construction. The Inchcape Committee held that the renovation of existing lines was the supreme need, but within three years of its report, we have the Chief Commissioner of the Railways saying: "I see no reason why we should not bring up our total yearly mileage addition to something in the neighbourhood of 1,000 miles" This proposal must be critically examined by the Assembly along with the present drain of finance in connection with schemes like electrification, for the open lines that already exist. In the detailed grants, we see an increased provision of Rs. 6,57,000 under Surveys, described as "a counterpart of the more active programme" of constructions. Again the Aden Railway is put down as a strategic railway, and the loss is charged to India instead of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, whose strategy it is that requires protection.

The speech of Sir Charles Innes ought not to be treated as a model by his successor since it does not contain a word about Labour and the progress of Indianisation. There is no reference to the harrowing strike of the North-Western Railway last year. Sir Clement Hindley gingerly alludes to a "study of the problem on the N. W. Railway" with an eye to the "public health problems". They probably reserve it for topical discussion in the Assembly, but it ought to have found a place in the formal presentation of the year's experiences. The question of Indianisation ought also to have been discussed with at least as much zeal as the Lee spoils. There is a lot of fiction circulated, or at any rate left uncontradicted, regarding Indianisation. The officials talk lugubriously of "too rapid Indianisation", while Colonel Gidney, with his feet planted in two boats, bemoans the supposed expulsion of Anglo-Indians by Indians. In the Railway Board's Administration Report for 1923-24—the latest we have in the tradition of antiquated publicity—we see that in three years only 27 Indians were recruited in the superior grades out of *fresh* appointments amounting to 76. Europeans grabbed 33, while Anglo-Indians were given 16, a figure grossly disproportionate to their population of a lakh and a half. The selfishness of vested interests was recently exposed in the statement of Sir Charles Innes that no Indian could hold the place vacated by Mr. Sim; no Indian was competent to do it! This mood of effrontery will no doubt appear in the discussion following the budget, but we hope Indian members will unite in trenchant condemnation of the uglier features of extravagance and exclusiveness disfiguring India's railway policy. As for Sir Charles Innes, he has spoken in the vein of God pronouncing creation good, and that is always the manner of vulgar and incompetent minds.

SAFE FOR IMPERIALISM.

Even among the utterances of British imperialists it will be hard to discover a speech to match in hypocrisy and cant that delivered by the Colonial Secretary on Thursday on the Iraq mandate. "All that had been said about Iraq during the past few years was said about Egypt when we first went there." In these words Col. Amery has unconsciously framed an indictment of the present conspiracy against the freedom of Iraq and an admission of the unforgettable wrong done to Egypt. The British occupied Egypt under the pretence of protecting it and with the solemn undertaking of an early withdrawal. They still remain there and Egypt remains under Britain's military domination and economic exploitation. Now, under the hypocritical plea of protecting Iraq and her people, Britain has secured a twenty-five years' extension of her mandate—and will stay on until the Arabs are able to release themselves from her stranglehold. The promise given to Iraq of freedom and membership of the League of Nations has been treated as a "scrap of paper". Britain secured Egypt by undertaking to give a free hand to France in Morocco and now France has agreed to Britains' virtual annexation of Iraq in return for a free hand in Syria. Thus has the world, especially the Eastern World, been made safe—for British and French imperialism.

TRIFLES.

The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, writes that copies of the Back Bay Reclamation Report are now "available for sale" at the Government Book Depot. More in our next!

* * *

In a genial mood, the "Bengalee", says:—"The founding at Bombay of a Liberal Union is a matter of moment, not merely for that Presidency but beyond". The momentous aspect of the event is more visible beyond than within—Bombay.

* * *

The Bengal Legislative Council has been reduced to a pandemonium because of Sir Abdur Rahim and Kumar Shibkeshwar Roy. Sir Abdur's eccentricities have been approved by the "Pioneer" in the following words:—

"Sir Abdur Rahim has the courage of his convictions, and he has also, obviously, the support of the Moslem community in his Province." And yet Maulvi Nurul Huq Chaudhari made such a row about it!

* * *

The annual bullion reports of Messrs. Montagu, and Messrs. Premchand Roychand are generally abstruse reading, but in the version of the latter there is a huge head-line with which all would agree:—'Borrowers more active".

* * *

The young fellows in newspaper offices who aspire to answer correspondents' queries in the "Notes and Queries" column have to be particularly careful. A journalist I know got into trouble recently because after reading:—

"Can any one of your readers please let me know whether a wife is legally entitled to use her husband's arms"—he was so certain he could answer his feminine correspondent that he immediately wrote "certainly, madam, certainly".

* * *

"Next day he was horrified to notice, as he happened to look at the lady's letter again, that its continuation was—"arms both for sport and self-defence or should I obtain a special license?"

* * *

They are becoming very particular now about the high quality of their newspapers in Greece. There is a law relating to journalists which lays down that the editor must show that he has been taught Ancient Greek by some recognised teacher, that he has not mortgaged landed property and has not been condemned even once for any crime.

* * *

I suppose he can mortgage the printing press, if he owns it as proprietor-editor of his paper. But I hope writing "Trifles" is not included under the schedule of crimes. Perhaps it is.

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

No Reason Please.

Sir Malcolm Hailey was in communicative mood at the annual dinner of the Punjab Branch of the European Association. In a postprandial oration before his countrymen he waxed eloquent on the need to India of Europeans, which means of course, Englishmen. The Punjab Governor took his hosts into confidence about some convictions of his, but no reasons can be asked of him why he has them. "It is unnecessary to prove reasons. For my part" said Sir Malcom "I am convinced of the fact." And this fact is the impossibility "of maintaining British troops in the service of a purely Indian Government" No argument that he has ever heard, Sir Malcolm told his countrymen, had convinced him of the feasibility of such a proposal. In the Punjab they had a better knowledge of the Frontier problems in his opinion and were more acutely aware of the fact that in the last resort the bayonet is more potent than the ballot-box. Sir Malcolm Hailey was convinced that it would be "many years" before India could dream of dispensing with British troops and the control of British officers. Now one can better appreciate how insincere the talk of Indianisation of the Army is and how keen are the present masters of India in securing a continuity of vested interest in the defence of this country.

Their Ambition.

Indians, too, understand that in the last resort the bayonet is more potent than the ballot-box, and they are therefore all the more keen that it should be *their* bayonets which secure the defence of the country so that Government by ballot-box should continue undisturbed. Sir Malcolm Hailey said the European ambition was "to stand in India as friends and coadjutors of a people who know our value and welcome our prestige". The ambition has meant in actual practice no friendly attitude to the Indian people nor any work as coadjutors but on the contrary the development of a system of divide and rule so that one community is invited to suspect the motives of the other and seek refuge in the so-called justice of the foreigner. So long as that system works, the Hailey's of British India will be able to say with truth "Communal differences are inevitable in future."

Vagrant Labourers Perforce.

With reference to Mr. Desai's article in the "New Leader" depicting the horrors of Bombay Labour life, which was reprinted, the other day, in the "Chronicle", an Indian correspondent now points out in the "New Leader" of Jan. 29 that it will be unwise to obtain an impression from the perusal of the article that "the Indian Nationalist is the only sinner". He says that the Indian ryot is transformed perforce into a vagrant labourer because "appalling illiteracy, want of scientific agriculture, complete absence of the protective arm of the law against the Shylockian Octopus, and utter insufficiency of irrigation canals—all these have contributed to the devastation of Indian villages". This is quite true and, as the correspondent himself recognises Indian Nationalism has become conscious of the need for propaganda in rural areas of an educative type. The All-India District Board Conference held during Congress week at Cawnpore began some very valuable work in this direction.

Begging a Crime.

When is begging a crime? And should a man unable to earn his living by any other means be arrested by the Police? These were the questions which exercised the minds of the excited people who gathered around a policeman who had arrested a beggar, with both his legs shrivelled and unable to walk except with the greatest difficulty. The incident happened near the junction of Dalal Street with Medows Street, on Friday morning. The crowd consisted of Maratha workmen and they were begging hard of the policeman to release the delinquent, but the guardian of the law was adamant and apostrophised himself, for the benefit of his audience, to the effect that it was not possible to allow the beggar to go away, without taking him to the Police Thana. And it appears he did take the man there. So long as there is no institution provided by Government to look after these disabled creatures, it seems rather hard they should not be allowed to exist on the few coins they pick up from charitable people. The only alternative to begging is to die in the streets as so many indigent beggars die in the city.

Peace and Forged Notes.

The number of enterprising individuals who intend to produce financial calm in Europe by the issue of forged notes is evidently large and not restricted to one particular country. It is not only Portugal which has caught the infection. The Governments of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovikia and now France have opened their eyes at last to find that the act of producing forged notes has reached a high stage of development and has history behind it. The French public has naturally not looked with any great enthusiasm upon the enterprise of the Royal Institute for Geography in Budapest in launching upon the local bourse thousand-franc notes looking very much as if they were the genuine Banque de France product. The "European Novuvelle" of Jan 30 gives some interesting details about the previous activity of the gangs of forgers with a wide international vision. In 1919 they began with the old Austrian currency, then still in use, and next year turned their attention to Czechoslovak crowns. In 1921 the Budapest Government discovered that persons of high social and political station were involved in these operations and Nadossy, the Chief of Police, told the Press just to keep quiet, while Dr. Mazaros, one of the gang, was rewarded with a university professorship on having promised "not to split"!

NATIONALIST CAUSE DISGRACED.

GOVERNMENT TRIUMPH IN ASSEMBLY.

ABSENTEE LEGISLATORS.

CAUSE DEFEAT OF BENGAL REGULATION REPEAL

The Assembly rejected yesterday, by 49 votes to 46, Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to repeal the Bengal Regulation.

Many non-official members, Swarajist and Independent, were absent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Febry. 19.

To-day's vote in the Assembly must prove the last straw on the camel's back, for as the result of continuous absence of about 25 non-official members from among both Swarajists and Independents, Government is scoring victory after victory. To-day, the culminating point was reached when, after a debate occupying the best part of two days, Government succeeded in rejecting by 49 votes to 46 Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill for repeal of the Bengal Regulation. The motion defeated by the majority of three, was for the second reading of the Bill. Party leaders were dumb-founded at the result, they have now realized that very stern discipline among their groups must be enforced to prevent these disgraceful results, even on motions on which Indian opinion is absolutely united.

DEFECTIVE NON-OFFICIAL WHIPPING.

The cause of to-day's defeat was also partly the Industrial Congress opened to-day and which had attracted as visitors two or three members of the Assembly who, if present, would have turned the tide. There must be something radically wrong with the non-official whipping that permits absenteeism on such critical days.

Party leaders and whips cannot complain having been taken unawares! For a number of days they had known the weakness of their numerical position and the inflexible strength of Government. Not only every official member is at his seat, day in and day out, but every non-official European, every nominated member and one or two black sheep from the non-official elected camp who have agreed to vote at the bidding of the official Whip, Mr. Allan, are firm in their seats. Government normally counts on 50 votes on its side in a House of 140. To-day, it had 49 while the non-officials had hardly half their number.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Febry. 19.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider non-official legislation including the continuance of the debate on the Bengal Regulation Repeal Bill. This is the first time during the present session that the Assembly is holding five sittings during the week. This is due to pressure on its time particularly in view of the considerable time that the Railway and the General Budgets would hereafter take.

RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Sim, replying to a question of Mr. Chamanlal said that expenditure incurred from the revenues of the N. W. R. E. I. R. and E. B. R. on European and Anglo-Indian Education during last year was. N. W. R. spent Rs 1,81,111; E. I. R. Rs. 1,51,962; and E. B. R.. Rs. 79,397. Assistance was also given towards the education of the children of the Indian employees. The whole question of the basis on which assistance should be given by railways for the education of the children of the railway employees, European, Anglo-Indian and Indian was under consideration of Government.

Mr. Chamanlal asked for the definite figure of money spent on the Indians' education.

Mr. Sim promised to give it later on.

Lala Dunichand put a number of detailed questions criticising the management of the Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi, and pointing to the absence of Indianisation among the members of the senior staff of the college.

Mr. Bhore said if Lala Dunichand could show him such a case of mismanagement as would come within the conditions on which the grant from the State funds was made to the college he would gladly go through the matter.

Discussion was then continued on Mr. Amarnath's Bengal Regulation Repeal Bill.

"A TERRIBLE TIGER!"

Col. Crawford said when Lala Lajpat Rai was arrested under the Regulation and detained in Mandalay the speaker was in Mandalay serving as a subaltern and they used to look upon the Lala as a terrible tiger (laughter) as he walked up and down with escort of policemen. At any rate they felt that the Lala had been allotted one of those bungalows which would otherwise have been used for Army officers. (Laughter.) If they allowed this Regulation to be repealed they would retard their own salvation by making Bolshevism penetrate the country.

Sir Denys Bray, said the Regulation was essential to discharge the international obligations of India's geographical position which was such that a number of refugees found asylum in India and their movements had to be regulated by this law to discharge international obligations. Only a month ago he had to deal with the application of persons who were born in India in exile and wanted freedom to go back to their land and rouse their people. This showed the delicate nature of the problem they had to face in the field of foreign relations. The repeal of the Regulation, therefore, became a manifest impossibility.

Lala Lajpat Rai: Why not have a separate law for that?

The Home Member: I told the Hon. Member the other day why a revised law could not be had because the House would not pass it.

GOSWAMI'S REPLY TO DONOVAN.

Mr. Goswami ridiculed the idea of mufassil officials like Mr. Donovan being allowed to come up on a holiday trip and take part in serious legislation. As for the Regulation let them try the suspects by all means, but he objected to detention without trial. Mr. Donovan had asked why it was that the Regulation was necessary in Bengal alone?

"It is because" replied Mr. Goswami, "Bengal has to wipe off the traitors' name the guilt of Umi Chand and Jaffar who sold the country to foreigners. It is because Bengal passed through the glorious regime of Warren Hastings; it is because Bengal witnessed the treatment meted out to indigenous industries; it is because in Bengal the cry of the national song "Bande Mataram" was made a criminal offence, and it is because Bengal had a great literature whose motive power is the nationalist movement. That is why Bengal has always led onward the Nationalist movement for freedom which I have not the slightest doubt is to-day nearer." (Applause from Swarajist benches.)

Mr. Acharya contended that so long as these laws remained in force revolutionary crime would flourish as a logical consequence.

Maulvi Abul Kasim admitted that the Regulation was a bad law, rather a lawless law. While believing that Government was misled in some instances in administering the Regulation he held this law was essential for the peace of the country.

At this stage the House rose for lunch to enable the Muhammedan members to have their Friday prayers.

MACPHAIL'S THEORY.

Dr. MacPhail said the House should feel grateful to Mr. Goswami for his speech. It reminded him of another distinguished product of Oxford Mathew Arnold who wrote about culture and anarchy. Mr. Goswami's speech combined both, and showed that he (Goswami) had full sympathy with the revolutionary movement. Love of power was not inherent in Englishmen as in his Indian friends. Therefore, an Englishman would not use exceptional powers for the mere sake of using them. The speaker would, therefore, vote with Government.

Dr. Gour said that the debate had gone further and further from the real issue which was that Government already stood committed to the repeal of the Regulation. This law was a menace to the liberty of the people and was not an act of a proper Legislature.

Mr. Chamanlal said Maulvi Abul Kasim's attitude had surprised him, since only last year he had voted for the repeal of the repressive laws. To-day he was with Government. He asked Dr. MacPhail whether the Scotsmen had not fought and died for winning their liberty. Why should they deny the Indians the elementary right of trial? He denied there was any internal commotion ir any part of the country such as could justify the use of the Regulation. In England whenever the executive wanted to suspend the Habeas Corpus it came to the Legislature for its sanction. Was not Cromwell a rebel? Did the British Government apply the Regulation to him?

Mr. Shanmukum Chetty moved the closure of the debate which was accepted.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt replying on the debate felt gratified that the debate raised by his Bill had enabled public attention to be turned to the existence of this lawless law. He felt that after winning the great war the Britishers in India had begun to rattle their swords in India in season and out of season. He, however, must continue to press Government to withdraw from that position.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said the debate had occupied the best part of two days. Those who defended the existing institutions must retain the special power for doing so. As for Mr. Goswami's statement about the circumstances which had led to

(Continued next page.)

"A SHEER FOLLY"

BRITISH POLICY IN IRAQ

DEBATE ON ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Asking the House of Commons to approve the Anglo-Iraq Treaty award, Mr. Amery emphasised that Government's policy at Geneva gave effect to the consistent policy pursued by their predecessors in respect of Britain's obligations, interest and responsibility in the Middle East and also to the generally approved principle of extending, as far as possible the use of the League for a peaceful settlement of international differences. He recalled that Mr. Thomas, who with Mr. Macdonald was now endorsing the labour amendment, had as the Colonial Secretary defended Iraq's frontier claim, Mr. Amery said the loss of the frontier for the maintenance of which the Government policy was influenced for three years would make us ridiculous in the eyes of the League, contemptible in the eyes of the Turks and others in the eyes of Iraq whom we should have betrayed; it would also mean desertion of the Christian population.

EARLY ADMISSION TO LEAGUE.

Government was equally anxious as the Opposition to expedite admission of Iraq to the League of Nations as provided by the Treaty. Mr. Amery declared that Mr. Macdonald knew perfectly well that if he were in office he could simply not clear out and reabandon the situation in the Middle East.

Mr. Amery then reviewed the provisions of the present Treaty and others concerned and expressed his confidence that Iraq would be admitted to the League long before 25 years. Government in presenting the Treaty to the League would give an assurance that the Treaty would not be altered or amended without the League's consent

Reviewing the Government's financial responsibility in Iraq Mr. Amery said that compared with four millions that was being expended during the current year they were estimating in the neighbourhood of 200,000 less with possible reductions later.

NO LURE OF OIL

Mr. Amery pointed out that all expenditure in respect of Iraq was not all necessary expenditure on Iraq. He quoted figures to show that the Iraq administration was showing improvement in its finances. Considering the postwar condition and what was done in the early days in Egypt, he regarded it as a very satisfactory administrative achievement. He reminded the House that one-third of Iraq's import trade came each from the United Kingdom and India. He was confident that it would steadily expand when the treaty was passed. All that had been said about Iraq during the past few years was said about Egypt when we first went there. Mr. Amery referred to the potentialities of Iraq for cotton-growing, and declared that oil had not the slightest influence in determining Britain's policy.

Proceeding Mr. Amery said the carrying out of our mandatory duty to the Iraquians, both Moslems and Christians, was our first obligation and responsibility. The British desired to live on friendliest terms with Turkey, and they would certainly continue the policy of granting large liberty in certain matters to the Turkish population, as the League had asked them. They were prepared to do anything reasonable to ensure stability and be at peace with their neighbours.

LABOUR AMENDMENT.

Mr. Macdonald moved the Labourite amendment opposing extention of the mandate and urging Government to use every effort to expedite Iraq's admission to the League. He said the Labour Party, when they came into office, found that certain agreements in the Treaty were not agreed to by all of them, but they had to carry out their responsibilities. He declared that Turkey was not so peaceful as Mr. Amery pretended, but if a treaty of real friendship had been made between Turkey and Iraq, none of these matters would have arisen. He said the danger of non-maintenance of the peace was the only reason for the Treaty, and urged that Iraq, when in the League, should be under the protection of a Covenant instead of under our responsibility.

"A SHEER FOLLY".

Mr. Macdonald concluded by saying that at the present time when the situation in the Middle East and in West Asia might be the beginning of untold trouble it was a sheer folly to commit ourselves to this policy.

Mr. Pilcher said in view of the changed position between Turkey and the Indian Moslems during the past few years, Government could now proceed safely without fearing the effects that would be produced among the Indians by Iraq policy. He referred to Kemal Pasha's regime under which the Moslems were prosecuted and even executed for wearing the old Fez which was emblematic of Moslem religion. He declared that by defending three million Moslems of Iraq we would be doing service to India and binding India more closely to the Empire.

Rt. Hon. Hilton Young supported Government because the desertion of Iraq would be an act of perfidy by which the Empire might be blown away like smoke.

"A GREAT GAMBLE"

Commander Kenworthy (Liberal) believed that the Government's policy was a great gamble and intimated that he would support the amendment.

Sir A. Chamberlain replying, provoked loud Ministerial cheers when he declared that Mr. Macdonald's attack bore upon the integrity and impartiality of the judgment of the League Council, and reprobated the slanderous charges directed against the Council which, he said, would injure the peace of the world and insult every nation represented there.

Mr. Macdonald intervened and declared that he had said nothing in his speech capable of the construction that Sir A. Chamberlain had placed on it.

Sir A. Chamberlain welcomed the statement.

Referring to the negotiations with Turkey Sir A. Chamberlain said he was unable to speak with confidence of that matter but on Britain's side they would be conducted with earnest desire to reach a friendly settlement and put the relations with Turkey on a footing we all desired.

BRITISH SOLICITUDE FOR IRAQ'S INTERESTS!

Replying to the Labour allegations that oil interests influenced British policy in Iraq. Sir A. Chamberlain divulged that the Turks in March last year proposed a settlement of the issue on the basis that Turkey should have as much as she desired of Mosul, while the British company should exploit all oil with the concession of ports and 3,000 kilometres of the railway. Sir A. Chamberlain added that his reply was "As a mandatory Power and Trustees, we cannot bargain away the rights and interests of Iraq in exchange for a concession to British Capitalists."

The mandate was adapted by 260 votes to 116.

LABOUR AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The Commons, by 265 votes to 116, rejected the Labour amendment moved by Mr. MacDonald opposing the extension of the Iraq mandate.—Reuter.

ALMOST CERTAIN

PASSAGE OF ASIATIC BILL

MR. ANDREWS' WARNING TO INDIANS

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 19.

After most careful consideration Indians here regard that the Union Government's decision affords an interval only. The passage of the Bill is almost certain in April unless strongest pressure to the contrary is brought to bear.

It would be a great mistake to think too much of the decision, which nevertheless does actually afford extra time when time was essential.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

VARIOUS PARTIES REPRESENTED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Cape Town.—The Select Committee which has been appointed to report on the Asiatic Bill consists of fifteen members of the Assembly belonging to the various parties.

Minister Malan is the Chairman of the Committee and there are six Nationalists, three Labour members, five members of the South African Party, and Mr. Alexander, Mr. Duncan, the ex-Minister of Interior, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer and Mr. Marwick of Natal have been included in the Committee.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN V. NATIVE.

EXCLUSION OF LATTER UNDESIRABLE.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

Cape Town.—Relations between Europeans and Natives are the subject of long recommendations in the report of the Special Economic Wages Commission the majority of whom express the opinion that the European has less to fear from the improvement than from deterioration of the economic status of the Native, while the contact of the Native with the European is too intimate and well-established for the exclusion of the Native from the European areas and European industries. They declare that the substitution of Whites for Natives in the gold mines is not an economic proposition and express the opinion that the exclusion of the East Coast Natives is not necessary.—Reuter.

FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

SEVERE HEAT WAVE PASSES OVER QUEENSLAND.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

Melbourne.—The Electricity Commission state that after a strennous fight they have succeeded in completely extinguishing the fire at Yallourn. As far as can be seen the damage has not been extensive. Meanwhile a severe heat wave is passing over Queensland and New South Wales. Local temperatures of 113 degrees in the shade have been registered, while thirty stations in New South Wales exceeded 100. —Reuter's Special.

REFUGEES' HARROWING STORIES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Melbourne.—The Relief Fund for the sufferers in the bush fires has reached £46,000. The refugees tell harrowing stories of suffering, miraculous escapes and deaths. A party at Mojee spent ten hours in a creek and were exhausted when they were rescued.—Reuter.

POLICE FIRE ON CHINESE PRISONERS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A message from Shanghai states that the police while preventing a hundred Chinese prisoners at the French Municipal Jail breaking out opened fire, killing five and wounding eleven. One policeman was injured.—Reuter.

TURKISH WOMEN

RIGHTS OF DIVORCE GRANTED

ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY

LONDON, Febry. 19.

Constantinople, Febry. 18.—The National Assembly at Angora has voted 'en bloc' for a new Civil Code of over 900 Articles regulating the civil life on Western lines. Notably it deals with the status of women who acquire the rights of divorce equal to those of men.

The Code is based on the Swiss legislation and abolishes polygamy and prohibits the marriage of Moslem women with Christians.—Reuter.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT?

RESULT OF RECENT POURPARLARS.

LONDON, Febry. 19.

Nothing official has yet transpired with regard to the pourparlars between M. Henri de Jouvenel and the Turkish Government at Angora except a laconic assurance that all is going on well. But, a Turkish paper states that an agreement has been reached on principal points.

TURKISH GAINS.

Turkey receives the railway station of Payas and some of the neighbouring villages, and seven villages in the neighbourhood of Killis which have been dependent upon it but which have hitherto been separated by a provisional frontier.

Finally, the territory where the Bagdad Railway constitutes the frontier now passes into the Turkish hands. The last point, if true, is very important.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONVENTIONS.

BRITISH GOVT'S RATIFICATIONS.

LONDON, Febry. 19.

Geneva.—The British Government has forwarded to the Secretariat of the League of Nations ratifications of two International Opium Conventions drawn up by the League.

The first concerns the control of trade in opium in the Far-East for smoking purposes and the second is intended to prevent smuggling of opium and the abuse of stupefying drugs. These ratifications are first handed in by a great Power so far the Opium Conventions are concerned.—Reuter.

LOVE OF SENSATION.

CAUSE OF HARDSHIP ON COUNTESS CATHCART.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Montreal.—The Earl of Craven in an interview said he had been away from New York for a decade and he could stay away for another decade. All the fuss had left him cold, but it was very hard on his wife. He declared that Countess Cathcart had brought about the exclusion of herself and she should not have come to New York at present. The Earl attributed his difficulties to certain sections of the American Press and the American love of sensation.—Reuter.

WIRELESS OPERATORS

TO RESUME WORK ON REDUCED RATES.

LONDON, Febry. 19.

As the result of negotiations at the Ministry of Labour the wireless operators' strike has been settled. The work is being resumed immediately.—Reuter.

LATER.

The Secretary of the Wireless Union states that wireless operators will resume work on the reduced rates of pay demanded by the employers, namely, a reduction of twenty-two shilling six pence per month. The whole matter under dispute including the question of wages will be the subject of negotiation after the resumption of work and if no settlement is reached the disputed questions will be referred to arbitration.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN PALESTINE.

RAILWAYS CUT BY "INSURGENTS."

LONDON, Feb. 19.

It is reported from Beirut that the Hedjaz Railway has been cut four miles from Damascus. A train from Palestine was derailed and a few carriages caught fire Three Syrians were killed and several injured. The European passengers including the British Vice-Consul and his wife were unhurt and returned to Damascus.

The Damascus-Rayak Railway has also been cut, but there have been no accidents.

The French artillery yesterday bombarded the insurgents to the east of Damascus.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Col. A. N. Fleming has been appointed honorary surgeon to His Majesty with effect from the 9th June, 1925.

ALMOST EMPTY

BENGAL COUNCIL DESERTED

DEMAND FOR PRESIDENT'S REMOVAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

None of the Swarajist and Nationalist members attended to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council.

At an informal meeting held to-day, they decided not to attend the Council meetings unless their motion for removal of the present President was allowed. The Governor is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and he will decide whether the motion for removal of the President be allowed or not.

Some fifty members were present when the Council met this morning including sixteen officials and 34 non-officials. The latter consisted of eleven Europeans, twelve Mahomedans and the remainder nominated Hindu members.

In an almost empty house the Hon. Mr. Donald read a lengthy budget speech taking about an hour to finish it.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative, the President expressed his unwillingness to make any statement regarding yesterday's incident. All he said was it was an unfortunate incident and they should try to make up as far as possible and anything that would estrange us should be avoided.

Asked if he would allow the Swarajists resolution for removal of the President he said he had not arrived at a decision yet.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, the Swarajist whip, told the Associated Press that unless the motion was allowed members of his party would not attend to-day's or any other subsequent meeting of this session of the Council.—A. P.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT?

LATER.

While some of the younger Swarajist and Nationalist members are keen in bringing the motion before the Council the saner minds among them feel sorry for the incident and are amenable to a reasonable settlement. Several members belonging to different parties are trying to settle the matter amicably and attempts are being made to induce the signatories of the notice to withdraw it.

It is understood that the matter will end on Monday next by a mutual expression of regret.

"ALARMING RUMOURS."

GENERAL PANGALOS EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Athens.—General Pangalos, Premier, in a statement with regard to the arrests of the ex-Premier Papanastassiou and other officers, says that a temporary removal of the arrested persons is necessary because alarming rumours were recently being circulated involving the names of Papanastassiou, General Kondilis and others. He expresses the opinion that the rumours are baseless, but if it is proved that those arrested intended to disturb public order and the work of Government, they will be awarded exemplary punishment. General Pangalos sees no danger to public order.

It is stated that the arrested officers have been taken to Santorin Island.

MUTINY'S RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

The rumour of a naval mutiny is contradicted.—Reuter.

AN UNKNOWN CONTINENT?

AN EXPEDITION FOR DISCOVERING IT.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

New York.—What the world flyer Lieutenant Wade describes as an air race with Bolsheviks to the Arctic to discover a continent believed to lie in the uncharted seas to the north of Alaska, will be undertaken in the coming summer. According to plans, Wade, his fellow-world-flyer, Ogden, and five aeroplanes equipped with 220 horse-power Douglas engines, will participate in the expedition which is financed by the Graduates of the Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania Universities. The jumping-off point will be Barrow Point.

Wade explained that the reason was plain because from the base which was the object of the expedition aeroplanes of any country would be within a day's flying distance of most important cities of the Northern Hemisphere. He said that the closing of Wrangel Island, the peninsula of Kamchatka and northern Siberia to foreigners shewed that the Soviets were planning the expedition to head off discoveries and claims of other nations.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP CEIPLAK DEAD.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

Passaic (New Jersey.)—The death has occurred here of Archbishop Ceiplak. He was formerly the head of the Roman Catholics in Russia, and was sentenced to death in 1923, following on his protest against the Bolshevik seizure of Church property. The sentence was commuted to solitary imprisonment for ten years as a consequence of very powerful representations received from all over the world. The Archbishop was kept in gaol for 16 months. Meantime, he was not informed of the commutation of his sentence. Subsequently, he was released and exiled. Later, he decided to return to his flock but declined to accept Communism.—Reuter.

ANTI-VIVISECTION CHAMPION

DR. W. R. HADWEN IN BOMBAY

HIS FAITH IN FINAL TRIUMPH OF HUMANITARIANISM.

Of 370 tourists whom the Cunard liner "Franconia" brought to Bombay on Wednesday from America and Great Britain there is one passenger in whom the people of India cannot but be particularly interested. Dr. W. R. Hadwen, President of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection is one of the greatest living authorities on Humanitarianism and a staunch advocate of all reform movements connected with temperance, food, hygien, sanitation, education and burial laws. His work in the cause of the repeal of vaccination acts and the abolition of Virisection is well known to every person interested in the movement.

"WHAT I EXPECT OF INDIA."

"We are looking to India for a great forward movement to help us in our work of Humanitarianism for the very foundation of success lies in the fact that India as a whole is humanitarian and that regard for animal life is one of the main features of Hindu life." Thus genially declared Dr. W. R. Hadwen to our representative who met him on the ocean liner "Franconia" on her arrival in Bombay. The worthy Doctor has an impressive personality and genial temperament. He is deeply interested in the great humanitarian work Mahatma Gandhi is carrying on in India and hopes to meet him before he leaves this country.

"TRUTH MUST TRIUMPH."

As his zeal in all activities connected with Humanitarianism is irrepressible, so is invincible his faith in the ultimate triumph of the movement. "We can always rest assured of the fact that right must triumph in the end and although we may have a long and a hard struggle against the fashionable cruelties of our time there has never been an instance in history", firmly asserted Dr. Hadwen, "but truth has ultimately triumphed."

Turning to the question of Vivisection the

Dr. Hadwen in the witnesss-box at Gloucester Assizes during the trial which ended in his triumphant vindication.

Doctor said that the contradictions amongst the supporters of vivisection are so great that the practice must fall to the ground sooner or later in consequence. Dr. Hadwen expects that India will make a substantial contribution in carrying on the movement since India is known in the world as the home of many religions and is fundamentally humanitarian in her outlook. "It is the regard", he said, "for animal life and the great moral aspect of the question which actuates us in England to fight as we do against cruelty and wrong."

SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF MOVEMENT.

"Although the moral aspect of the question is first and foremost a humanitarian one", continued the Doctor, "it should never be forgotten that it has a scientific side and if there is one point that I press more than another it is that the horrible practice of experimenting upon living animals has never been if the slightest benefit in the amelioration or cure of any human disease."

Dr. Hadwen emphasized that such practices had all along been a uniform failure. "Strong as is the link between the human and the animal life", he said, "there are differences from an anatomical and physiological points of view which make it impossible to argue from one class to another."

VEGETARIAN FOR 40 YEARS.

The Doctor told our representative that he had been a vegetarian for more than 40 years and during the whole of that time he had eaten no animal product of any kind.

"The thought of taking animal life in any way", said Dr. Hadwen, "is abhorrent to me. But what is still worse is the slow torture of creatures who are as sentient and sensitive as ourselves in order to secure some fancied benefit for our own organisation."

UNSCIENTIFIC METHODS.

The Doctor emphasized that the modern system of treating people by the inoculation into their blood of all manner of products of animals was not only fallacious, but was absolutely dangerous. "It has been responsible", he concluded, "for the illness and death of vast numbers of people. The methods of such a system are quite unscientific and absolutely opposed to nature's laws."

It is hoped that Dr. Hadwen will be able to address a meeting in Bombay before he leaves India. He left on Wednesday night for an eight-day trip in Northern India.

MR. SHAMDASANI AGAIN

CHARGE AGAINST THE CENTRAL BANK

ALLEGATION OF FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

The case in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate had issued notice against certain directors and officials of the Central Bank of India, at the instance of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, one of the shareholders of the Bank, charging them with issuing a balance-sheet false in material points, came up for hearing on Friday.

Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate, represented the Bank while Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person.

The respondents are the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Messrs. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Motilal Kanji, A. C. Captain, A. S. Balsekar and J. B. Pasthakia.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai laid stress on the point that the nature of a Bank's debt was best known to the Bank, and if the Bank thought that its debts were sound, it need not show any bad or doubtful debts in its balance sheet. The complainant was more or less drawing upon imagination when he charged the respondents. The complainant's allegations that there were bad debts to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs were entirely false. The Bank believed honestly that there were no bad debts on the dates in question.

It was the reversal of any sensible order of events, argued Mr. Desai, to ask a Bank to produce its account books because a person imagined that there were bad debts on the strength of half information received from certain persons. Banking would be impossible if every man who had doubts tried to ascertain whether every debtor of the Bank was in a financially sound position.

"THE REAL FACTS."

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that the real facts were that the Central Bank were second debenture holders of the Darbhanga Mills, liquidation proceedings of which were pending. The Baroda State had the first charge on the estate while the Bank's claim was next. The Maharaja of Darbhanga had a stake in the Mill to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs and as such it was to his interest to get rid of the two. He therefore, bought both of them and the Bank's claim had been substantially satisfied. The allegation that the Bank had a bad debt in respect of the Mill on June 30, 1925, was therefore, untrue. Even without the fact that negotiations were being carried on at the time between the Bank and Darbhanga State about the debt, the Bank's position so far as law was concerned was sound, since if the officials of the Bank thought they were sound, they need not enter them as bad debts.

The Magistrate: "The Bank must place all the same, the true facts before the shareholders. How would your position have been affected if the debts were shown as doubtful debt?"

"A GRAVE DANGER."

There was a grave danger, said Mr. Desai, if they were to show as doubtful debts, those sums which were very sound in their opinion only to please some suspicious people. To take nine crore odd rupees of debt and to classify the same as good, bad or doubtful was an impossible proposition and never attempted by any Bank. The question to be decided by the Court was whether the Bank honestly believed or not that they had no bad debts on the day in question. If the complainant was allowed to go through the account books, Mr. Desai was sure that the complainant would go through every one of the debts of the Bank and however sound it might come to the conclusion that it was bad or doubtful and as such ought to be shown in the balance sheet.

"If his allegations prove untrue, you can charge him with making false complaints" remarked the Magistrate.

That would be a poor consolation replied Mr. Desai, with the harm it would do to the Bank.

"The remedy is to have some legislation on the subject," said the Magistrate.

Mr. Desai said that law had to be administered in a reasonable and not technical way. There was a considerable amount of reasonable presumption in favour of the Bank not because it was a bank, but because of its account being audited and certified by two firms of auditors.

CITING AN INSTANCE.

Mr. Shamdasani addressing the Court pointed out that the Darbhanga Mills was one of the several illustrations of bad debts not entered as such. He had evidence to show that the bad or doubtful debts amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs. He wanted to prosecute the Bank's officials in respect of the balance sheets of June 30, 1925 and December 31, 1925.

The Magistrate fixed March 6, as the date for hearing the case.

20,000 DOLLAR PORTRAIT.

SALE OF LORD LEVERHULME'S PAINTINGS.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

One-third of Lord Leverhulme's paintings appearing in the alphabetical order according to their artists' names, were sold, with scant ceremony, in a block, for 86,980 dollars.

Gainsborough's portrait of a young girl topped the prices at 20,000 dollars.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONALIST CAUSE DISGRACED.

GOVERNMENT TRIUMPH IN ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

the use of the Regulation in Bengal the Home Member speaking also from personal experience of Bengal held that these outbreaks sullied the fair name of the province. (Official benches applause.)

As regards the Bolshevik danger it was undoubted and was considerable. He read from a letter which appeared in the "Times" of London of 26th January in which the Vice-Chancellor of the Oxford University had admitted that there was a substantial basis for the belief that Communists were trying to influence Indian students.

As regards the use of the Regulation itself the Home Member assured that Government desired to use them in a limited area and to a limited extent, that they sifted and examined the evidence placed before them as thoroughly as they could and they wanted to reduce restraint to the minimum. Already the number of persons dealt with under the Regulation had been reduced from 19 to 16.

THE BILL REJECTED.

At 3.45 p.m. the Bill was put to vote and rejected by 49 votes against 46 amidst loud cries of "shame" from the Swarajist benches and continuous applause from the official benches.

Mr. Rangachariar's motion to consider the Select Committee's report on the Indian Registration Act Amendment Bill was supported by Government and the Bill was passed.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on Mr. Amarnath Dutt's motion for consideration of his Bill to repeal Bengal Regulation III of 1818:—

FOR THE MOTION.

The following 46 members voted for the motion:—Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Goswami, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulvi Mahomed Shafee, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Vankatapatiraju, Mr. Neogy, Mr. B. Das, Lala Dunichand, Mr. Ranga Iyer, U. Tok Kyi, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Saiyed Majid Baksh, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha, Pandit K. K. Malaviya, Mr K. S. Roy, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Lala Piyare Lal, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Talatuley, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Rama Aiyangar, Mr. Joshi, Dr. S. K. Datta, Dr. K. G. Lohokare, Maulvi Badi-Uz-Zaman and Mr. Ismail Khan.

AGAINST THE MOTION.

The forty-nine who voted against the Bill included the following Indian members:—Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. Bhore, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Mr. Jatar, Mr. Bajpai, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Prince Akram Hussain, Sir Abdul Qayum, Maulvi Abul Kasem, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Afzalhur Rahaman, Mr. Hussainally, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Mr. Rajnarain, Syed Mahomed Ismail, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Maulvi Ghulam Bari, Capt. Ajab Khan and Capt. Hira Singh.

RELIGIOUS TRUST ENDOWMENT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved that the Religious Trust Endowment Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee. He said the history of the measure was well known. The Bill was in the Committee stage in January, 1925. The Select Committee had sent back the Bill saying it did not agree with its principle. That was an intolerable position. When the House agreed to send a Bill to a Select Committee it clearly stood committed to its principle. It was a privilege which the House wanted to deny to itself. He thought it, therefore, desirable that the Bill should be recommitted to a Select Committee.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Neam opposed.

"IT IS SCANDALOUS."

KING'S ANXIETY FOR SWADESHISM.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A dramatic incident occurred at the British Industries Fair at the White City when the King after learning that typewriters used by Government offices were of foreign manufacture asked Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister: "If British typewriters are used by other Governments, why are they not used by our own?" Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister replied that the question would be examined. The King remarked: "It is scandalous. I will personally see that the matter is enquired into."

Ronald McNeill declared in the Commons on Monday that British typewriters were inferior to American.

It is reported that the British Government is now testing the efficiency of the British machines.—Reuter.

FATAL DISASTER TO AMBULANCE AEROPLANE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Casa Blanca.—An ambulance aeroplane while conveying a native trooper to the hospital crashed and caught fire. The pilot, the mechanic, the trooper and an army doctor were burnt to death.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lord Birkenhead continues to make good progress.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

FRENCH PRESS ON ENLARGEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—Amid the chorus of the French Press demanding Poland's admission to the League Council "Gaulois" finds Sir A. Chamberlain's statement concerning the League yesterday to be wise, fair and courageous. It points out that each of powers' viewpoints must be examined in order to see to what extent they can mutually be reconciled.

"Le Matin" refers to the circulation of "various false rumours about the hostility of Japan and Sweden and the stubborn opposition of Britain" to the enlargement of the League Council. It says actually no Government has hitherto declared against Poland whose chances of admission to the Council are like those of Spain's excellent, while Brazil's chances are increasing.—Reuter's Special.

LOCARNO SPIRIT.

SMUTS AGAINST ENLARGING LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Generals Smuts has sent a message to the "Daily News" from Cape Town in the course of which he says: "the proposal for a general enlargement of the League Council at present will be understood as a device to pack the Council and deal a smashing blow to the League and the work accomplished at Locarno. The League has often been lamentably weak, but at least its character has not been damaged. This proposal would injure it far more than all its failures of last five years. Defenders of the League should veto it.

"LOCARNO SPIRIT CHANGES."

And what of Locarno and all the high hopes of yesterday? The Locarno spirit has suddenly changed into a blight on new-born hopes for the future. Germany's magnificient offer of conciliation has opened a new chapter for Europe. For her, Locarno means a voluntary deliberate and final renunciation of Alsace-Lorraine. Is this nothing to France? Is this to be lightly treated, and are others, then, to be asked to guarantee the frontiers of France for the future. Surely the situation between Germany and France specially calls for honourable dealings and a scrupulous regard for all proprieties. Locarno began as a gentleman's business. Let it be completed in that spirit."—Reuter.

NO DECISION YET

BRITAIN'S DUTY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Sir Austen Chamberlain who was a guest at luncheon of the Foreign Press Association said that Government had not yet taken decision regarding an increase in the membership of the League Council. It was not a question of creating a majority, one way or the other, on the Council, for that would be a negation of the aim of that body. Their duty was not to obtain a majority for any group of Powers but to reconcile differences and reach solutions that would be heartily and freely accepted by the Powers.—Reuter.

DRYING BOOTLEG CHANNELS.

UNITED STATES' NEW PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Washington.—With the object of enforcing prohibition Government is considering a proposal to buy the entire stock of medicinal whisky in the country to prevent its flowing into bootleg channels. The estimated cost is threehundred million dollars. Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury opposed the step on the ground that Government will thereby be engaging in a business, but his Assistant Secretary, Mr. Andrews, who is in charge of the enforcement of prohibition strongly favours the scheme.—Reuter.

NEW SOUTH WALES COUNCIL.

PROTEST AGAINST ABOLITION.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Sydney.—Intense enthusiasm prevailed at a meeting at the Town Hall to protest against the proposed abolition of the Legislative Council and a resolution was passed demanding that the question should be submitted to the people.—Reuter.

BEAT HIS OWN RECORD.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

New York.—The Norwegian Charless Hoff who created a record at the Wilco Athletic meeting by clearing the bar in the pole jump at 13 feet 3 inches, to-day cleared 13 feet 4 inches.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

In a Rugby match Monmouthshire drew with Devonshire 8 points all at Newport.

In the Inter-Hospitals Cup, Second Round, St. Barts beat St. George's by eight points to nil at Richmond.

Colonel A. N. Fleming, of the Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King in succession to Colonel Dee.

The death is announced of Mr. Derwentwood, Academician.—Reuter's Special.

At the Liverpool coursing in the Waterloo Cup final J. L. Jarvis' Jovial Judge beat R. Rank's Running Rein. Betting was 7 to 4 against winner who won easily.—Reuter's Special.

"GOING FAST!"

OPPOSITION TO ROYAL COMMISSION

FATE OF MR. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION.

DELHI, Febry. 18.

The following is the concluding portion of the debate in the Council of State on Mr. Sethna's Resolution about the Reforms asking for a Royal Commission:—

After Syed Muhamed Badshah had spoken the President put various amendments to the vote of House. The two amendments to Seth Govindas' amendment were rejected without division, while Seth Govindas pressed his proposition to a division. The bell of the House did not ring and the President therefore ordered the Special Officer to go about the lobbies and the precincts of the Chamber to ask members to come in and take part in the division. The amendment of Seth Govindas was rejected by 37 against 8 votes.

Discussion was then restarted on main resolution of Mr. Sethna.

GOVERNMENT POSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman rose to explain Government position. He was glad that in Mr. Sethna he had fair and reasonable antagonist but the Home Member felt that Mr. Sethna's speech seemed to him to have adumbrated a proposition quite different from the one on the agenda. The resolution wanted a Royal Commission to be appointed immediately "to formulate a scheme for the establishment of Responsible Government in India." This meant that Mr. Sethna would pre-determine the issue which the Royal Commission was to come to investigate and that he would reach the last mile-stone at once on the road to Responsible Government. Mr. Sethna's speech on other hand showed that what he desired was merely an advancement of the date of the Statutory Commission. The Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee had also taken the view that before the fundamental changes were undertaken an enquiry should be held. Mr. Sethna had declared that they were fit immediately for further advance. He said in effect, "We shall go before an impartial tribunal now. We are not concerned whether you think we have a good case or a bad case. My view is that we have a case which would justify an impartial tribunal!"

But his resolution, continued the Home Member, asked for something different. He (the speaker) must therefore remind the House of the exact provision of Section 84A of the Government of India Act. Parliament under this section not only provided for a statutory commission but for a machinery under the Act to examine the working of the reforms. The section that the Commission shall come "for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of Government, growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India and matters connected therewith and the Commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible Government or to extent, modify or restrict the degree of Responsible Government then existing therein including the question whether the establishment of a Second Chamber of the local legislatures is or is not desirable."

NO CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION.

Proceeding the Home Member said, he was prepared to put favourable construction on the hand of friendship and fellowship, which, he was told, had been extend ed to Government. The Government of India had considered as to whether anything had occurred since last September to make them modify their provisional conclusions then announced. They were unable to come to any other conclusion than that they must adhere to the decision then taken and that had been put before this House on 9th February by the Viceroy when His Excellency had asked for the evidence of unambiguous good-will to satisfy Parliament.

"GOVERNMENT STANDS WHERE IT WAS."

Concluding the Home Member claimed that he had not given an inconsiderate or hasty reply to the resolution, and he had shown that as far as Government was concerned it stood exactly where it stood last September. It was useess to put forward resolution in the terms in which the resolution had been couched. He hoped the House would reject it.

Lala Ramsarn Das supported Mr. Sethna's resolution.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said the problem of Responsible Government was not an easy one, nor could Government ignore vested interests and Indian States. It was by working present Act by good will alone that the next instalment could be achieved.

Mr. Khaparde was for Mr. Sethna's resolution.

Syed Ali Nabi supported the resolution.

"GOING FAST."

Sir Dinsha Wacha considered Mr. Sethna was going fast when they ought to go slow and deliberately. No doubt there was discontent in some parts of the country, but that was nothing. Five years was not a long period and the seed that was sown in 1919 of a Parliamentary Government in India had not yet sprouted and some of his friends would remove it to see the growth. Everything must be step by step. Parliament in England contained sagacious men and after great consideration they gave the Reforms Act in 1919. As practical people Indians must wait and watch and go slow. (Applause.)

MR. SETHNA'S REPLY.

Mr. Sethna replying on debate said the Swarajists influence was waning, witness the recent municipal elections in the Bombay Corporation (A Swarajist: What about Madras. Another voice. What about the C. P. Election?) Mr. Sethna contended that their influence was waning and referred to Dr. Paranjpye's election to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Mr. M. R. Jayakar who was the leader of the Swaraj Party. Whatever the Swarajists might do, was the Government of India going to set back the hand of the clock. That would be a clear impossibility because the Commission might either say that the state of things must remain as it was or recommend advance but there could certainly be no going back. If the Government of India wanted to help India's advance they could easily do that. The British Parliament was not a great factor for what was India to the British Parliament when on the Indian debates there was not a quorum in Parliament? The transfer of power was inevitable, but let Government be gracious and not grudging.

Sir Alexander Muddiman wound up the debate.

The resolution of Mr. Sethna was lost without division.

It is stated that Mr. Sethna did not claim a division as the Swarajists who number eight had determined to remain neutral.

The Council adjourned till Saturday.

BAWLA CASE ECHO

ALLEGED LIBELS IN A PAMPHLET

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN AS COMPLAINANT.

An echo of the Bawla murder case was heard at the Girgaon Police Court on Friday when Mr. B. G. Horniman presented an information against Keshav Sitaram Thakre, alias Thackeray, the printer and publisher of "The Temptress," an English pamphlet purporting to contain "A disclosure of solid facts concerning the Bawla Mumtaz Tragedy," for making defamatory statements therein against him. Mr. Thackeray is the Editor of the paper called "The Prabhodhana" and both this paper and the pamphlet are published at the "The Prabhodhana Press" at Poona.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law assisted by Dr. Baksh and Mr. Deo presented the information on behalf of Mr. Horniman.

It was stated in the information that the complainant was the Editor of "The Chronicle" since its establishment in 1913, until April 26, 1919, when he was deported to England by order of the Government of Bombay, and was not permitted to return to India until January 8, 1926. He came to Bombay on January 12, 1926 and resumed Editorship of the paper on the 17th of the same month. He now charged Thackeray with having wilfully and maliciously defamed him by writing the said pamphlet, and he objected to the following statements made in the pamphlet:

STATEMENTS OBJECTED TO.

(1) "What reason had he (the Maharajah of Indore) to indent upon the services of men like Shafi Ahmed, Abdul Latif and Mahomed Shaha. They can best be honoured as friends and comrades by the most deified and deported Angel of the "Bombay Chronicle."

(2) He (the complainant) was the real patron of such specimens of humanity (who were called "mere dregs of society" and "hirelings" on page 20 and "rank loafers" on page 26) as the "Briton versus Chronicle" case has proved beyond doubt.

(3) The incompetency of the Deccani people is manifest from the fact that they have always indented upon the hired services of Hornimans and Holsingers to edit their English papers of different parties. This is tantamount to expressing one's thought and sentiment through the mercenary mouths of these foreign hirelings, whose chief motive is no other than that of earning money and walking away when their individual points of view clash against those of the proprietors and the organisers."

CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

Mr. Horniman said in his information that on the date of the publication of the pamphlet on September 15, 1925, he was not in charge of the paper and was not in India in fact, and the insinuations complained of were thus made against him knowing that he was not in a position to institute proceedings against the accused.

Mr. Horniman now charged the accused with defaming him and lowering his character in the estimation of the public and asked for summons to be issued against Thackeray under section 500 and 501 of the I.P.C.

The Magistrate granted the request and ordered summonses to be issued which were made returnable on the 10th March.

WILL HOLKAR ACCEPT?

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

It is understood by those who are in a position to know that Maharaja of Indore has been advised by those whom he consulted to accept a Commission of Enquiry and that His Highness will accept their advice.—F. P. I.

COBHAM AWARDED BRITANNIA TROPHY.

LONDON, Febry. 18.

The Royal Aero Club has awarded to Alan Cobham the Britannia Trophy for 1925, adjudging his flight to India and back with Sir Sefton Brancker as the most meritorious air performance by a British airman during the year.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC DECADENCE.

"FOUR SOVEREIGN REMEDIES"

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS OPENS AT DELHI.

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Industrial and Commercial Congress in the course of his speech said:—

"There are generally two mental perspectives to be found among the people when one looks back at the past; one is that of looking at the past as if it were the Satya-Yuga, the Golden Age, from which we the fallen descendants have declined so much, the other is that of considering ourselves as the highest of the high before which the past dwarfs into insignificance. There is, however, a middle and third view, that the past had its glories and its dark spots and the present too has its glories and weak points. Thus even four or fice centuries back India is historically said to have had thousands of big sailing ships which carried the Commerce and Trade of India to distant shores and even in the still remoter past India is said to have had a strongly developed mercantile marine of her own. All that has vanished and we have to-day to depend upon a foreign mercantile marine which naturally cannot meet our requirements as a national marine would. His Excellency the Viceroy at the opening of the Council of State ten days back has announced the formation of the Royal Indian Navy. This is a departure which let us hope will eventually prove of great benefit to the country.

INDIA'S PRISTINE GLORY.

Time was when India supplied distant lands with articles both of necessity and of luxury and her foreign commerce was of no mean proportions. History informs us, as the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, my predecessor eleven years back in this very chair, emphasised in his address, on the authority of great historians and travellers who flourished more than 3,000 years ago, of the trade which India carried on on the one hand with Arabia, Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and even distant Greece and Rome, and on the other with Java, Borneo, China and Japan. Baragyza or modern Broach was the greatest *entrepot* of Indian international commerce from historic times till the advent of the Venezians in the twelfth century.

We have met here to discuss important questions affecting the industrial and commercial development of this country. National life is an organic whole, and just as it is true that activity in one department of national life is bound to influence more or less, for better or for worse, the progress and development of life, so it is no less true that neglect of any one department of national life cannot fail to adversely affect the general progress of national life as a whole. This mutual interdependence of the various sides or departments of national life is a truth which, though elementary and obvious, requires to be insisted on, because it is apt to be ignored or forgotten by some people.

GROWING NATIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

In Christmas week, last, as is usual every year, several Congresses and Conferences were held at different important centres in this country, and they fully reflected the growing national self-consciousness of India, her hopes and fears, her aspirations and longings, her will to be free and to attain to the fullest height of her stature. Many of these Congresses and Conferences were political, a few were quasi-political and social, but there was a conspicuous lack of interest evinced in the industrial and economic problems of India.

Thus, consider for a moment when even this year has in store for us with regard to problems requiring serious and watchful consideration. The Royal Commission on Currency which has finished its work in England may be expected to submit its report before the Simla session. The Royal Commission on Agriculture will begin its work at no very distant date. The report of Taxation Committee will, as is expected, soon see the light of day.

INDIA'S VARIOUS PROBLEMS.

There are also the different problems connected with our industries like the competition of foreign countries benefitting through depreciated exchange and non-observance of labour laws. You will all agree with me when I say that these important problems require not a stray and desultory treatment but a combined and methodical deliberation and let me hope, gentlemen, that this Congress will, with the help of so many of you, focuss the attention of commercial and industrial India upon all these problems and arrive at common decisions and a common programme. You will also have to consider the advisability of setting up a permanent body if the deliberations of this session have to lead to any tangible and definite results. It has been well said that three things make a nation great and prosperous,—a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy transportation of men and goods and how to attain further progress in all the three, fully comes within the purview of a Congress such as the one in which we have met to-day.

With these words, I once more bid you Brother Delegates, a cordial welcome to this great city and request you to proceed with the election of your President for the session now open.—A.P.

LALA HARKISHANLAL'S ADDRESS.

In his address Lala Harkishanlal, who presided, after taking a cursory survey of the causes of India's downfall in the sphere of economic activities, for which he held both the State and the people responsible proceeded to suggest remedies for the present deplorable situation. He said:—Four sovereign remedies have so far been prescribed, to cure the disease of Economic distress in this country, namely, firstly the Swedeshi, secondly the Charkha, thirdly the Khaddar and fourthly a Royal Commission on Agriculture.

SWADESHISM.

First Swadeshism:—Literally, in its economic sense, it would mean preferential use of the Indian made goods; disregarding the considerations of acquired and developed tastes; ignoring short and inadequate supplies; disregarding the features of wear and tear; and also the question of price. These are big sacrifices to make, at any rate for sometime; and the whole range of sacrifices falls on th econsumer. This has been tried twice, under political ferment of ideas and for a time, though for a brief period. It seemed at first sight as if it will bring back some of the old lost prosperity to the workman in this country. But as soon as the political ferment subsided, the swadeshism also disappeared; and the people reverted to the easy going way of using the ready made, and the modern; the more useful, the better-finished, and the cheaper; namely articles, affording choice out of a large variety, and meeting the tastes for colour and fineness. On the contrary the art of India has still resisted the encouragements of replacements and imitation, and if the art of India meets the needs of varying tastes arising out of varying culture, and the requirements of modern life, in the country and outside, it has a future; and if the artistic productions of India in clothes, in carpets, in paintings and carvings, lacquer work, jewellery and tapestry and the like are assisted by the patronage of the rich and the powerful, they may survive, they may expand, and find employment for a decent number of individuals. The State, through the Industries departments, and the Indian States by direct action, and the rich and the well-to do by cultivation of real artistic tastes, ought to help.

EVEN AT A SACRIFICE.

In the sphere of rougher and humbler requirements of humanity, the preaching of Swadeshism to the consumers alone, I am afraid, even if backed by political considerations, would not go far enough. We must face the problem in its entirety; and the sacrifice, if sacrifice is required ought to be the sacrifice by the consumers as well as that of the nation as a whole. This should take the form of assistance in investigation, in technical and practical advice, and in organisations of the markets; in supplies of samples and models, and by the holding of exhibitions and fairs, and by monetary assistance by way of debentures, and by guarantee of purchase of a quantity in time of budding effort and so forth.

CHARKHA.

Charkha is a simple machine; the manapulation of which can be learnt, no doubt, in a very short time and with only a small attention being paid. It is not expensive and occupies small space, which every hut and hamlet can afford. It does not entail continuous attention, and the process of spinning can be broken off at any moment, resumable at will. It can, I understand be adapted to spinning fairly high counts and even yarn. It was at one time almost universal in India, and formed the basis of India's fame for its cotton fabrics, and it is believed that the country was more prosperous, or at any rate the distribution of goods was more equitable, in the good old days of the charkha. Its reintroduction, as a staple machine, as we are aware, is very influentially recommended. The scheme if successful should assure India an income of say Rs. 40,000 a day, totalling to Rs. one crore and twenty lakhs a year, on the hypothesis that only one-fourth of the population is fit to turn the spinning wheel; that out of this one-fourth, only one in 30, is willing to adopt the scheme; that again thi ssmall number works only 300 days in the year on Charkha and enjoys closure for 65 days as it is now generally done in industrial concerns; and lastly the earnings amount to one pice per head only. Evidently still greater possibilities may be conceived of if the earnings would amount to more than one pice a head. The exact figure being the multiple of one Crore and 20 lakhs, by two, three, four, five, six, seven, or eight as the earnings by Charkha may be estimated in pices. To expect more than 1,120 of the population to take up Charkha may prove a great wrench. The scheme on the other hand is open to criticism in the following directions. Charkha has gone out of use, and Chakki and Chulah, the other two of the three 'ches' of womans activities in India, are disappearing, by what one could call natural causes. These natural causes are two in number.

ADVERSE FACTORS.

Firstly the inventions of more powerful spinning machines, and the application to them of natural forces i.e., of steam, electricity, oil-combustion, and water The 2nd: cause is the breaking up of the old economic organisation of society in the country side to diverse causes, starting from cash payments to the availability of ready made foreign goods in our markets at the doorsteps of the humblest hamlet, showing numerous varieties in tastes, extents, colours and finishes, widths and lengths.

The Economist and the Industrialist cannot afford to ignore these adverse factors in assigning a value to the re-introduction of charkha as the sovereign ready; but as it has been shown it may go some distance in relieving distress by supplementing family incomes; but this supplementary effort should be strengthened by introducing other simple machines, into the family life such as machines for doubling of yarn, lace-making, knitting and hosiery; and also the direct hand work may be reintroduced e.g. Embroidery. These activities should be functioned by patriotic associations, who should supply simple machines on hire-purchase system, and who should organize co-operative associations for the purpose of supplementing processes, and the marketing of goods; and arranging for finishing, polishing etc. of goods.

KHADDAR.

Let us now turn to the other recommendation namely the universal wearing of Khaddar.

Against the universal adoption of Khaddar as the wearing material arguments urged are: (1) that the wearing of one uniform pattern of cloth is against human nature, or at any rate against Indian nature. India has been the birth-place, most probably, of the cotton fabrics; and had come to hold a unique position in the world for supplying human raiments distinguished by their variety codour and quality of productions. These fine qualities and variegated colours and numerous varieties were the creation of natural desire for finer; brighter and still finer and still brighter and artistic wear. Will this bend of human mind, bend itself perpetually to the bending force of a much stronger mind. To me it seems a question to be carefully answered; the event is not likely to happen, and one must not count on this factor as a great coming relief, in the economics of India. But Khaddar is still worn by hundreds and thousands of people on the country-side but it is losing ground against whiter, better-finished and softer long cloth (which itself was also Khaddar at its birth) produced and finished by machinery. It occurs to me that Khaddar, woven on hand-looms of modern type, assuring wider, and afterwards calendered, and oleached and finished at central places; (and may be that it is dyed also at these central factories) may gain a much longer span of life, and be more successful in opposing the encroachments of the machine made articles, than in its present crude condition. Calendering, bleaching and finishing are mass-processes, and do not seem to have been known to India, before the power weaving loom made its appearance. As a Minister in Punjab, I advocated a central institution on these lines for work done by Government Khaddar schools, and co-operative weaving societies; and it is now mentioned to suggest wider application.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Royal Agriculture Commission is now being formed, by the Political Authorities in India, as the coming economic dispensation. That agriculture is the biggest industry of India is perfectly true, and quite obvious; and this fact has been true and obvious for all time; more so in the beginnings of Indian civilisation than later. It is also true and obvious that agriculture is the biggest industry on this earth to-day; and has been so everywhere since the dawn of civilisation. Unless some discovery of hidden treasures, under ground or overhead is made of material already worked out by nature for human use in place of present agricultural produce, or unless clothes are made out of stone and food is made directly out of clay, agriculture must remain the biggest industry in the world.

Whether the Royal Commission would inoculate the agriculturists, both peasant and proprietor, with the serum of greater effort, and more intelligent and scientific effort, does not require a prophet to answer the question in the negative. One should not be opposed to the Royal Commissions on merit; as these Commissions never work out wonders; nor do they cost unbearable sums of money; nor actions are generally taken on their recommendations, remember in this respect the sugar and industrial commissions, the delays in reviewing the reports, and the drafting of the resolutions are not so very great as to lead to any serious complaint on that score. But it may be a political move, a move to divert attention, a move for further application of the well-known frmula f oneral application God forbid.

ECONOMY OF LABOUR.

One aspect of the agricultural problem that would finally present itself to the Royal commission, would be the economy of labour, and employment of existing and the prospective spares. The everlasting problem of "Distribution of work and the distribution of earnings, would be accentuated and not solved. It is common knowledge, and, the long experience of mankind is in its support, that passing from forest life field life, more population can be supported; but when the population has reached a certain proportion to the land available for cultivation, industry and emigration are the two solutions. These truths have to be grasped by the State, the agriculturists, and the industrialists in this country. The so-called conflict of interests between agriculture and industry is untrue in the light of economic unity of a nation and even of humanity.

The remedy is three fold and no more:—

(1) Intensive and extensive and careful and selective agriculture;

(2) Migration of population to industrial centres and the creation of industries; and

(3) Emigration to other lands and far a field.

India is on the high road to demand this fourfold remedy to be applied, and would compel the State to take suitable steps. If the Royal Commission solves the problem as may be needed in its fourtold aspects, it would have done a yeoman's service to the future of India.

START NEW LIFE FOR INDIA.

In conclusion Mr. Harkishanlal said.—We ought to have a national economic ideal; and organizations to co-operate both in offering defence, and in launching out an offensive effort; with all the other organizations for keeping the communications open; and for assuring regular supplies of food and clothing, and war materials. But we must take a previous survey, and work our way through lines of least resistance. We are not entirely new to the field, having already attempted cotton spinning and weaving on modern lines, and on a fairly decent scale, having launched Hydro electrict stations and started a few small sugar concerns, and have had a go at coal mining. We have also introduced ourselves into banking and Insurance, and own one or two small shipping concerns. We have also attempted and failed in several directions for example glass-making, and in several pottery-making efforts. We have succeeded in creating public opinion as to excise, railway rates, currency policy and the free trade policy. Excise has gone; there are hopes of railway rates being controlled; a currency commission is sitting, and a policy of discriminate protection has been initiated. Stores may later be purchased and produced in India. If we organize, and agitate, and show some persistence the State action will soon change from unfavourable to neutral, and then if further efforts are still continued, into a favourable one. But the most difficult part of the business, is, to create a national opinion in favour of readjustments of economic life, in refusing new life into the old bones and in creating a national life in place of individual existence; in adopting co-operation in place of competition, in throwing away prejudice in favour of the old, in conquering ignoring and adopting the new economic life of the world; in creating enterprise, or in at any rate encouraging indigenous enterprise, and in helping the same. All the time remembering that the desire to become rich too soon by means of speculation or taking short cuts is fatal to industry and commerce taking root and flourishing. Speculation in foreign goods and with foreigners leads to an easy translation of wealth to other lands.

In covering wider field and in going to the ends of the world in quest of benefit lies the start of new life for India. Let us ponder.

JAPANESE COTTON GOODS.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED INCREASE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Tre following telegram signed by a large number of Indian firms and merchants of Calcutta has been sent to the Chairman of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, Delhi, protesting against the proposed increase of duty on Japanese cotton goods:—

"Importers and merchants of cotton piece-goods and yarn strongly oppose the proposed increase of import duty on Japanese cotton goods. The enhancement will only benefit Manchester and Bombay Millowners who will seize the opportunity to push up prices rendering the ryots' feeble consuming capacity still feebler and reacting on the Indian cotton producers. Your earnest consideration is required".—A. P.

PROOF

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EAST AND WEST

THE CATALONIAN MOVEMENT.

FRENCH SUPPORT TO SPAIN'S SLAVERY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Catalonia, regarded by most casual students as "simply a part of Spain," is—as I showed in a recent letter—a nation. A suppressed and repressed nation, but one retaining many characteristics and all the fundamental claims of nationhood.

The Catalan movement is at times criticised as either a "Pro-French intrigue," or "An artificially created cult." Catalonia has, it is true turned from its own rulers (the Spanish) to the French genius or spirit, as a moral and intellectual ally—and possibly protector. This has, to me, always seemed a great mistake and a great weakness. It was bound, eventually, to suffer as great a disillusion as awaits the Turkish politicians who are at this moment bowing and scraping to the French in return for anticipated support.

Gabriel Alomar, publicist, poet, essayist and idol of the Catalan nation, wrote in one of his widely reproduced articles a really touching confession of his disillusion, caused by the reason of liberal France with mediaeval Spain for the conquest of Morocco.

Yet we expected nothing else than disappointment for any publicist, really honest, who could so lose his balance as to support France in the Great War on the ground that "she represented the assurance of liberty: and that the Germanophiles only want a French defeat in order to erase the work of the French Revolution of 1789." What a pathetic confusion! How much of the Revolution of 1789 remained in 1914, except the extermination of craft guilds and the triumph of competition? Instead of a Louis we have a Raymond,—vast improvement. These legendary historians, who excuse even the Czarist Alliance as "protection against the inevitable attack of Germany on France," they are receiving the heartburnings of the dupe and the dreamer.

A Gesture of Desperation.

Why does no one say frankly: "We sided with France in the Great War, because our rulers the Spaniards preserved neutrality or seemed even a little friendly to the Germans? Of the Spaniards had allied with France, we would have enlisted to defend Germany." We would sooner believe that;—than think of the Catalonians as moral allies of the Czar of Russia, or even of the administrators of Madagascar, the Marquesas, and North Africa.

We had better, however, give our Catalan author his word—it is only fair. As quoted by the organ of the movement, Le *Courier Catalan* (71 rue de Rennes, Paris, France, annual subscription Rs. 26 or 50 francs French), Gabriel Alomar writes to the effect that France declares its intervention in the Riff as imposing civilisation on the unsubmitted peoples of the territory. In reality the French Government, labelled with the label of Radicalism, helps the Spanish dictature to dig itself in. It is indisputable, he says, that the war co-operation of France with Spain, represented an indirect but deliberate intervention in favour of the anti-liberal regime in Spain. The writer goes on to protest that there can be no political compatibility between the present regimes in Spain and France. The former has more affinity with the Government of Mussolini. He proceeds to warn France of a general Islamic "insurrection."

We are, with all the goodwill and fraternity imaginable, unable to coincide entirely with such an article: yet we are wholeheartedly for Catalonia, and we admire the poetry of Gabriel Alomar. Like Catalonia, Islamiyeh is not contemplating "insurrection," but complete restoration of independence. Our attitude to those who talk of "unrest in Islam" resembles that of the minister to Louis XVI "Sire, it is not a revolt, it is a revolution."

As to the French mission of revolutionary liberation, all that is a thing of the past. We no longer hear the tocsin, and the drumtaps for revolutionary recruits. We hear the whistle of the steamer carrying communists to Cayenne. No! today we hear open discussion of the possibility of a Mussolini regime in France. Is it incredible? Not at all. From the day when France, the inheritor of the Revolution, made its pact of world-domination with the Autocrat of all the Russias, abandoning Constantinople to the Muscovite and unlossing the East on Western Europe, France proved herself bound by no tie of the past and no tradition of history.

After Militarism the Deluge,

The conquest of France by the lawyers has been followed by the conquest of the lawyers by the military. She is ready to fall to the strongest. Anything is possible. But one thing is certain. Let the dictature arrive on the scene and another revolution is certain.

Now, we do not think these modern cynical acquisitive and reactionary French statesmen, who pose as "France", are proper companions (spiritual or otherwise) for leaders of rebellion, men of the people, and standard-bearers of liberty. Let the former go down alone, in the flames of awakened nationality and of a rejuvenated Orient.

"Treballar Pera Altri"

The gallant Catalonian's conduct (as they have consistently done) a firm campaign against the Spanish war in Morocco. Ever since the Franco-Spanish enterprise they protest against the Riff war, at considerable risk of getting into bad odour with France. Already none of the new interpreters of French hospitality and right of asylum has been suggesting that the Catalan colony in France should be expelled as undesirables. Honour and gratitude to these brave champions of humanity and justice. Their difficulties are comprehended and their courage is never doubted. We commend their cause to the champions of Indian and Burmese freedom; we ask the people in the East to share a thought and a word for the Catalonian question.

A Menace to the Riff.

It will be remembered that Capt. Gordon Canning recently reported the thorough defeat of Amar Hamidon, on of the most enterprising of the renegades who have taken French money and sought to overthrow the government of Abdul Krim.

The person Amar Hamidon referred to in the report is a Kaid of a Menessa tribe (N.E. of the Sohadja, whose recent submissions have been creating such hopes in the breasts of the French. Amar Hamidon had some success against the Riff troops. He raised a big harka and advanced towards the Riff general head-quarters, Tarquist er Rif. He succeeded in getting within seven hours march of the military capital, when, as one sees by the report, he was thoroughly defeated by the Riff forces. Thus falls a most important mercenary of the French plans, who has been liberally financed by the French and whose defeat seriously injures the prospects of the innocently-named "political action" of winter-time French policy.

At General Headquarters.

A message from one who has visited the Riffian head quarters at Tarquist runs:—

"When I arrived at Tarquist there was no evidence whatever that the Riff leader is in any difficulties, or in any way anxious to read France's "July terms" or any other. It was only after several days of discussion that he agreed that he would accept Capt. Canning's advice, and send for the French terms of July, but the decision of France to go back on those terms and deal with his enemies will not affect Abdul Krim very much. He and his afficient brother continue to defeat those enemies from time to time. The Riff is stronger than ever before. Since June 1925, fifteen tribes have joined the Riff-DJebala confederation, which were never associated with it previously.

The Sehadja "Submissions.

"The submission of certain tribes north of Fez and Taza a short time ago (still proceeding) is chiefly actuated by the following facts. During the next few months there will be no first-class military operations, and the tribes need to get to the towns for a number of purposes. During the non-fighting months the tribes wish to cultivate the land, to sell their produce, and to buy necessaries and comforts in Fez and Taza. By a form of submission (without loss of arms) they get an open road to those towns. This form of "submission" has been going on for years, despite which fact Abdul Krim has more tribes under his rule now than ever before."

Captain Canning.

Capt. Canning denies the report of his having been stopped at the Spanish frontier and his papers confiscated. Capt. Canning (who, therefore, visited Madrid) had no interview with de Rivera, who refused to receive him; but he saw several persons of value for a knowledge of the situation. We have made useful contact with the Catalonian movement.

Capt. Canning will remain in Tangier until probably the middle of February awaiting return of messenger to Abdul Krim. On the reception by the latter of the news of M. Briand's reversal of French policy will depend Capt. Cannings's future actions. If a peace effort is to be persisted in, the League of Nations may be approached at Geneva. Capt. Canning will be absent from England for some time.

Anglo-Turkish Movement.

The Anglo-Turkish Society writes us:—

"The Heart of Islam" and the map accompanying it, must bring home to all the world importance of the Mosul province torn from Turkey and "handed" to the British-Iraq State. The end of such a proceeding cannot be foreseen, though it may be will be feared. The necessity for a Society, vigilant over such questions and friendly to all legitimate Turkish aspirations, should be evident to a wide circle; but most of all to those who have supported or sympathised with our work.

At the close of 1925 we were in debt. We are taking steps which have already reduce this adverse balance and to remove it entirely we beg all members to renew their subscriptions early in the year,—at once, if possible. We solicit subscriptions from those supporters who have not heretofore paid one. The (minimum) contribution is 5s. per year; the expenses of national and international correspondence absorb a larger sum per member than 5s. and subscriptions of larger amounts will therefore be greatly appreciated. These may be sent to Arnold Lupton, Hon. Treasurer, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT DELHI ON MARCH 8.

Maulana Shaukat Ali wires from Rangoon:—

"An urgent meeting of the Working and Central Khilafat Committees will be held on 8th and 9th March at Delhi to consider about taking the necessary steps for starting this year's constructive educational programme simultaneously in every part of India, and Burma, to consider report of the Hedjaz Deputation and other urgent matters.

All members are requested to attend, specially chief-office bearers and earnest workers of each Provincial Khilafat Committee."

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The oldest and the cheapest Vulcanizing works in BOMBAY.

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The oldest and only genuine Insecticide

Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc,

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KATOL POWDER

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Destroys Bugs fleas, ants; etc.

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We are glad to inform our patrons that we have made special arrangements for

BODY BUILDING

of any make and also

SERVICE PASSENGER BODIES

Stocks of READY BUILT BODIES of 8 and 16 Seaters and Delivery Vans of all descriptions can be supplied immediately from our stock.

General Motor Agency,

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Telephone 42272, :: :: GIRGAUM.

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We guarantee our Milk, Cream and Butter to be absolutely pure and fresh.

Free delivery in districts between Colaba & Matunga

Buffalo's Milk As. 6 per Seer

Cow's Milk As. 7 per Seer.

Rich Cream @ Re 1-4 per lb.

Fresh Butter @ Re 1-4 per lb.

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IF YOU ARE WEARING SPECTACLES OR EYEGLASSES INSIST THAT THE LENSES ARE MADE OF VITREX GLASSES.

The Vitrex is the latest optical Glass absolutely colourless but which by its Chemical Composition, absorbs all those rays which irritate the eyes, and consequently comfort your eyes, imparting to them a very cooling sensation.

Reports confirming the wonderful properties of the Vitrex have been received from the following Scientists, and Scientific institutions, and will be sent to you for the asking.

Sir Oliver Lodge, F. R. S., F. I. C., F. A. C., National Physical Laboratory (Teddington), Bureau of Standards (Washington) U. S. A., Institute D'Optique, (Paris), France, Physikalish-Technische Reichsanstalt, (Germany), etc. etc.

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MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

279, HORNBY ROAD AND 361, KALBADEVI ROAD,

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CURES

PILES

Safely & Permanently

Obtainable from

The INTERNATIONAL TRADERS Ahmedabad and all Chemists.

Clubwalla & Co.,

41, Bastion Rd., Off Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

Famous S. & W. Stoves.

Best and Cheapest to Cook.

"SHANKS"

World Renowned Sanitary Ware, Machinery, "Masterpiece," Elec. Motors, Bath fittings, etc, etc.

INDIAN ART.

ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Mr. K. B. Vakil, Hon. Secretary, Prize of Delhi Committee, delivered a lecture yesterday at the Commercial College on the subject of "The Conditions of Indian Art—Past, Present and Future," Dr. K. D. Shastri presided. Dr. Shastri in introducing the speaker emphasised the necessity of organised measures like those proposed by the Prize of Delhi Committee for an effective and systematic advancement of Indian Art. He said that the speaker would describe to them the means by which the past and the present as well as the future of Indian Art could be rescued from neglect on the one hand and interested exploitation on the other.

WHAT WE FAIL TO SEE IN DELHI.

Mr. Vakil speaking about the past suggested that the citizens of Delhi could help to make the past more actively educative and inspiring if they could think that it was not dead and could make the ancient monuments and art-craft of Delhi more easily accessible to the popular mind. There were, so far as he knew, no attempts made to explain to the people what it was exactly they received by way of artistic heritage from the nation. Delhi was a show place for every one except the people of the country. That was the impression left on the minds of those who carefully scrutinised the management and administration of those monuments. The present was separated from the past and was dominated by conceptions that were not altogether in harmony with the fundamentals of national economics.

NEGLECT OF ART-CRAFTS.

Mr. Vakil, could not understand why the place of small-scale industries remained undefined by those who claimed to estimate the economic future of the country. The art-crafts of the country were its indisputable asset. And yet they had scarcely any notice in the orthodox text-books or comments and dissertations on economics. The future of Indian art was not a matter that could be left either to chance or charity. It required insight and foresight as well. The Prize of Delhi Scheme offered to those who were in earnest an opportunity to envisage the existing materials and to measure the possibilities for the ultimate evolution of the artistic synthesis that could acquire its national character by efforts and recognition truly nation-wide.

WORLD'S COTTON TRADE

BAD YEAR FOR LANCASHIRE

A survey of the cotton textile industries of the world has been prepared by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. "In Lancashire, 1925 will be remembered as one of the worst years for trading that mills using American cotton have experienced. The working hours were reduced throughout the year, and it may be said that, on an average, 25 per cent. of the spindles using American cotton have been continously stopped during the period under review.

In the Egyptian section of the trade business early in the year was fairly satisfactory, but during the autumn it fell off considerably. Latterly some Egyptian yarns have been in demand.

Both in Belgium and Czechoslovakia the cotton industry has been favourable throughout the year. In Germany the slackening in business has been accentuated, and all branches of the cotton spinning industry are now suffering.

On the whole, the situation is good in Italy.

Japan's mills were run in full throughout the year, and the results were generally satisfactory.

From the United States a substantial improvement in the cotton textile market is reported, and this is believed to be much more than a seasonal movement. The advent and adaptation of rayon (artificial silk) in New England, together with plentiful cotton at reasonable prices, all contribute towards the more favourable conditions in the textile industry."

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RHEUMATISM

Overcomes Cause of the Trouble and Restores Perfect Health and Strength

FREE TRIAL BOX FOR EVERY READER

HERE is an opportunity for every reader to obtain freedom from pain, better health and greater strength.

For a long time it has been common knowledge that such ailments as

Rheumatism	Backache
Lumbago	Sciatica
Kidney Disease and	Joint Pains

yield quickly to treatment with De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and now, just when these ailments are most prevalent, comes the offer of a free supply of this remarkable remedy.

No restrictions are imposed. Every suffering man, woman and child is invited to try De Witt's Pills and it is certain that those who do so will be glad they read this announcement, for De Witt's Pills never fail to relieve pain.

A few hours after you take the first dose you will notice a difference. Your pain will be easier and you will have seen proof that De Witt's Pills are going to cure you, but it is after the third day their real effect is apparent. By that time, unless your case is particularly severe, your pain will have gone and you will feel brighter, stronger and better in every way. That is because, in addition to soothing pain, De Witt's Pills strengthen your kidneys and cleanse and heal your urinary organs. As a result your blood is purified and your system is freed from the accumulation of harmful uric acid which has been causing stiffness and pain.

Wouldn't you like to try a remedy capable of doing so much for you?

Think what it would mean to be free from pain; to be able to go about your work briskly and to enjoy your pleasures thoroughly and you will not hesitate to try De Witt's Pills for they will give you the assistance you need.

You can get a box of De Witt's Pills from your chemist to-day for a trifling sum or you can write for a free trial box. Do one thing or the other without fail, for until you actually try De Witt's Pills you cannot realise what a lot of good they will do you.

Physicians who have proved the efficacy of De Witt's Pills prescribe them in preference to other forms of treatment, while chemists never hesitate to recommend them, because they are prepared in hygienic laboratories under ideal conditions and they are never touched by hand. Another point worthy of note is that the formula, printed plainly on every box, proves that no animal fats are used in the preparation of De Witt's Pills and they contain no trace of any harmful or habit-forming drugs. Thus they are suitable for use by both men and women of all ages and all races, and they may be taken with the certain knowledge that nothing but benefit can follow their use. Be persuaded to get a box from your chemist to-day or, if you prefer free trial treatment, write direct to E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Dept. B. C. B. The Laboratories, East Croydon, England. Enclose a 1½ anna stamp for postage, and a free box of De Witt's Pills will be sent to you by return.

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400, 600, 800, 1600 lbs IN 24 HOURS.

Time of freezing 6 to 8 hours.

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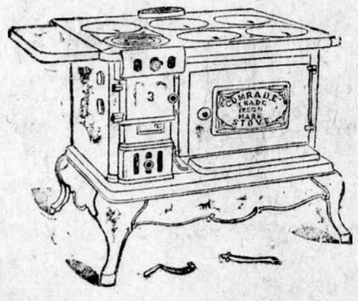

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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1926-27.

In his memorandum of the Budget Estimates of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Trust says: The original estimates of receipts for the current year amounted to Rs. 292 lakhs and were based on the anticipation of a slight improvement in trade conditions as compared with the preceding year. The returns for the first half of the year fulfilled this expectation, but unfortunately the improvement was not maintained and in the later months the receipts fell considerably short of budget expectations. It is now estimated that the total revenue receipts for the current year will amount to only Rs. 277 lakhs a deficiency of about Rs. 15 lakhs as compared with the original estimates. The original estimates for expenditure for the current year, after taking into account an anticipated saving of Rs. 3 lakhs from retrenchment proposals, aggregated Rs. 292.32 lakhs, but expenditure under all heads has been rigorously cut down to the lowest possible level and the revised expenditure estimates framed last month amount to Rs. 278.50 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 13.82 lakhs on the original figure. The current year's working is therefore expected to result in a deficit of Rs. 1.36 lakhs against Rs. 24,291 originally budgetted.

NO INCREASE IN PERCENTAGES.

For the next financial year the Committee has budgetted for a slighly larger revenue than that of the current year. No enhancement of port or dock charges is proposed. The gross revenue for 1926-27 (excluding pilotage and special receipts) is estimated at Rs. 282.83 lakhs—an increase of approximately 2 per cent. over the revised figures for 1925-26.

On the expenditure side the note says: all practicable reductions have been made in the grants applied for by Heads of Departments and effect has been given to all the measures of retrenchment approved of by the Board. The grants as passed by the Committee represent the minimum essential for efficient working. Compared with the revised estimated expenditure for 1925-26, there is an increase of Rs. 4.26 lakhs, but about Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs of this is due to changes in the method of accounting for the expenditure on the Chief Engineer's flotilla and barges and the Salvage plant. The balance of the increase of about Rs. 2 3/4 lakhs is mainly accounted for by increased expenditure on dredging owing to additional work necessary in the docks and channels and at the Pir Pau Oil Pier.

The estimated "receipts" for 1926-27 under all sections exceed the estimated expenditure by Rs. 6.899.

Under Special Expenditure, a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for a new pilot vessel to take the place of the Steam Pilot vessel "Kennery" at present on hire from Government.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

In framing the estimates for Capital expenditure during 1926-27, the Committee have provided only for completion and continuation of works already in progress and for a few items of new expenditure which are urgent and cannot be deferred. The estimates aggregate Rs. 40.43 lakhs as under:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Section I. New Works Ordinary	13.16
,, II. Alexandera Dock	19.36
,, III. Port Trust Railway and Depots	7.91
Rs.	40.43

The Capital estimates for the current year, 1925-26, have also been reduced by about Rs. 39 lakhs by postponing certain works which were not immediately essential, and there will consequently be sufficient loan balances in hand to meet the whole of the burgetted capital expenditure for 1926-27 and to leave a balance of about Rs. 39 lakhs to carry forward to 1927 28. It will, therefore, not be necessary to raise any loan during 1926-27.

The Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 69.05 lakhs (nominal value) on 1st April, 1925. As stated previously it is anticipated that there will be a deficit of Rs 1.36 lakhs during the current year 1925-26 which will reduce the Fund to Rs. 67.69 lakhs on 31st March 1926, the actual cash value (after adding the amount in the Securities Depreciation Fund against depreciation of Revenue Reserve Fund Securities) being about Rs. 59 1/4 lakhs.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Deccan and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Gujarat and Karnatak. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Supply of water for drinking generally adequate. Water for irrigation generally sufficient. Supply of fodder generally adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food grains fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 25 to 57, Gujarat 32 to 51, Konkan 32 to 40, Deccan 31 to 55 and Karnatak 20 to 37.

The annual dinner of the Motor Trades Association took place at Peliti's Restaurant, Calcutta on Wednesday night.

A general meeting of Chunwal Talukdari Khadub Mandal held at Rampura on 16th inst. expressed its sense of gratefulness to Professor Swaminarayan for having given a notice to move a resolution to appoint a committee of official and non-official members to enquire into the grievances of Talukdari, Inamdari and Khoti villages.

PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The next Spring Fair will be held in Prague from 21st till 28th March 1926. Special facilities are granted to foreign exhibitors. They are allowed a 50 per cent reduction on all Czechoslovak Railway lines for their goods transported to the Fair which are admitted to Czechoslovakia free of duty. Benevolent treatment is granted by the Czechoslovak authorities as to the obtaining of import license of the goods sold at the Fair.

All these and many other products will be fully represented at the Prague Spring Fair, 1926 and according to their nature will be found exhibited in the following 20 groups:

BUILDING INDUSTRY.
ENGINEERING.
ELECTROTECHNICS, MECHANICS AND OPTICS.
WOOD INDUSTRY.
TEXTILE INDUSTRY.
CLOTHING INDUSTRY.
FANCY GOODS.
LEATHER INDUSTRY.
GLASS, CHINA, & FINE CERAMICS.
ART INDUSTRIES.
CHEMICALS
FOODSTUFFS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TOYS AND DOLLS.
PAPER, GRAPHICS & STATIONERY.
JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES
MISCELLANEOUS.
SPORTS EXHIBITION.
FORESTRY EXHIBITION AND TIMBER MARKET.
RADIO FAIR (WIRELESS EXHIBITION)

Those who cannot visit the NEXT FAIR, are recommended to apply to the Commercial Department of the Prague Fair which will be pleased to put its services at the disposal of all inquirers who want:

1. Agencies of Czechoslovak Manufacturers.
2. Agents in Czechoslovakia.
3. Names and addresses of producing firms in Czechoslovakia.
4. Information with reference to Czechoslovak Trade.

For further information apply to the Representatives of the Prague Fair for India, Messrs. G. S. MAHOMED, P. O. Box, 3052, Bombay or to the Czechoslovak Consulate at Bombay, 28, Rampart Row, Fort, or directly to the Offices of the Prague Fair.

PRAGUE STAROMESTSKA RADNICE,

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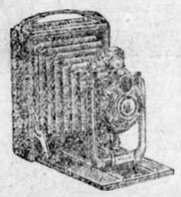
NOVELTIES!

GRAMOPHONES
Rs. 25/- each.

All-Metal mahogany coloured body. Strong Single-Spring Motor, playing any record. Nickel-plated Sound-box giving loud tone. Folding type, can be carried in a suit-case.

CAMERAS
Rs. 25/- each.



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Complete with 3 metal slides in case

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INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

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GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFI CURE

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Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Rara or mixed, and due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases found and good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

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BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. *Tel Add:* "CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR Ltd., BOMBAY.

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SANJIBANI PILLS

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For curing Nervous debility, loss of Vigour, premature Senility, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the heart they have no rival.

Price:—Re. 1/- for 24 pills. Packing and V. P. P. extra.

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ANNAPURNA COOKER

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Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.

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D. B. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

FAMOUS N. B. K.

A COIL BURNS for Whole Night.

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Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigour, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 22

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Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness, Roughness of the Skin. Pimples, freckles, etc.

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IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TABLETS.

THE LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP. Contains no harmful drugs. Composed of pure Medicinal Yeast Vitamins, and other valuable ingredients, is prescribed by leading medical specialists.

The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

When out of sorts or depressed take 1 or 2 Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TABLETS will relieve :

Headache, Neuralgia, etc. .. .. in 5 minutes
Indigestion, Flatulence.. .. .. in 5 to 10 minutes
Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression .. .. in 10 to 15 minutes
Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc. .. .. in 10 to 15 minutes
Influenza, Colds, Fever .. .. in 24 hours

Send postcard for free treatise on Diabetes Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

OUR GUARANTEE. Obtain a Re. 1-4 bottle from your Chemist. If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle and we will refund your money immediately.

£ 100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years which are open to inspection.

17013—DR. N. Writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."
18224—DR. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."
25274—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely 40 per cent.
25338—I thought you might be interested in results of my tests: Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients—pain disappeared almost instantly.
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25338—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.
22741—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health, and I shall never be without Yeast-Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.
24410—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!
26001—Trained Nurse, Malta. Ever so many people are taking Yeast-Vite on my recommendation. They are truly wonderful. I dare not be without them and I feel years younger.
24398—A. ST. J. W. (Late H. M.'s B.G.S.). The efficacy of your wonderful Yeast-Vite was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate and paved the way to health and happiness.

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MR. PHILBY ON MOSUL.

BARGAIN BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Mr. Arthur Field, Secretary of the "Anglo-Turkish Society" which called a public meeting in November in opposition to the continued British occupation of Mosul, has received the following letter from Mr. H. St. John Philby:—

PORT SUDAN, Dec. 21, 1925.

Dear Sir,—"Your letter of October 26th only reached me a few days ago and I hasten to reply and explain that I have been out of reach of communications for the last three months as I have been wandering about in Arabia. I am very sorry indeed to have thus missed the opportunity of supporting your Society's demonstration in the matter of Mosul, which needless to say I should have done with the greatest pleasure had I been at home. I should very much like to see a report of the proceeding.

I learn from a recent Reuter message that the Council of the League of Nations has decided unanimously to award the Mosul vilayat south of the Brussels line to Iraq subject to the extension of the British mandate for 25 years. Such a decision is clearly the direct result of the bargain struck between Great Britain and France on the occasion of M. de Jouvenal's recent visit to London. France has supported us in the Mosul matter in return for effective assistance in her dealings with the Syria she has reduced to ruins by her maladministration. The League of Nations surely stands discredited for all time (especially in the eyes of the East) by a decision so frankly opportunistic and by its alliance with the old diplomacy. I only hope that Turkey will treat the decision with the contempt it deserves by leaving Mosul to a Power who has secured a verdict based on the consideration of her material strength rather than on the grounds of Justice. It would be a great mistake for Turkey to contemplate war on such an issue, but she has now a great moral weapon to use She should make the return of the Mosul vilayet to her sovereignty a "sine qua non" condition of her intry into the League of Nations and, if steps to that end are not taken within a reasonable time, she should take the lead in the creation of a League of Moslem Nations to protect the peoples of the Muhammadan world against the rapacity of the West. Such an ideal has already taken shape in the mind of the East, which has learned by experience (very bitter experience) not to trust the promises of Great Britain, and is convinced by the Mosul decision that the League of Christian Nations, as it is called, is the tool of the Great Powers.

"I can only repeat my regret that I was not able to be present at your meeting to give expression to these views in public, and you are at liberty to make any use you like of this letter.—Yours etc.,

(Sgd.) H. ST. J. B. PHILBY."

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

YEOTMAL, Feb. 19.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has agreed to preside over the ninth session of the Yeotmal District Conference which comes off at Wun on 6th and 7th March.—A. P.

Stomach trouble

is indicated by a variety of distressing symptoms such as pain after eating, headache, lethargy and sleeplessness, and if neglected it eventually leads to a dangerous condition of gastritis or dyspepsia. If the experience of doctors, hospitals and the general public the world over for years past counts for anything, the one sure remedy is Bisurated Magnesia. *This banishes the cause of your distress*—instantly, and without fail; it acts naturally and gives you health and vigour by the only sensible means—that of putting wrong conditions right, and harmlessly, speedily removing cause and symptoms together. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is obtainable at any chemists or stores in both powder and tablet forms at small cost, but be convinced that medical experience knows best and take no substitute. Get Bisurated Magnesia, with the oval 'Bisurag' trade mark on the wrapper, and so get a real remedy at last.

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 3.

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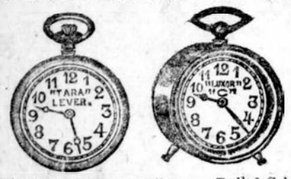

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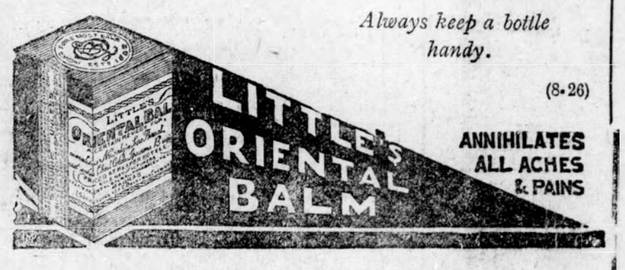
(8-26)



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